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## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Monday—Headquarters report that to the north of the canal at La Bassée and on the front north of Arras, the Germans repulsed with severe losses various attacks. The Germans also cleared the French from several trenches previously lost.

In the Champagne, a French detachment which attacked after sapping was annihilated. The French undertakings against German advanced posts at Parroy wood were defeated.

Northeast of Lunéville the Germans captured Emmerlin village, which the French had occupied and fortified, and after destroying the fortifications returned to their old positions.

In the Vosges the French are heavily bombarding Munster.

Of the hostile air squadron which bombarded Isenheim without doing any military damage, one aeroplane was brought down.

Monday—Headquarters report that General von Mackensen's army has captured the Grodek positions.

On Saturday morning the Austro-German troops, after obstinate fighting on a 22-mile front north of Janow to Huta Obedynska, southwest of Rawa Ruska, stormed all of the trenches, one behind the other, during the afternoon. On Saturday evening the Russians were repulsed behind the great road between Zolkiew, 15 miles north of Lemberg, and Rawa Ruska.

Under pressure of this defeat the Russians, Saturday night, evacuated the adjoining positions between Grodek and the Dniester marshes, heavily pressed by the Austro-Hungarian troops. Between the Dniester marshes and the mouth of the Stryk the Russians have evacuated the south bank of the Dniester.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European Bureau

LONDON, Monday—Sir John French reports that to the north of Hooze, the British occupied the German trenches on a 250-yard front. In this district the British captured, during the week, 213 prisoners and took a full gas apparatus.

Northeast of Arras the British exploded several mines and destroyed a portion of the German trenches.

British airmen successfully bombarded an electric power station at La Bassée.

Monday—Official statistics show that in the week ending the 9th of June, nine vessels with a total tonnage of 16,235 and 30 trawlers of 4021 tons were sunk. For the week ending the 16th of June, eight vessels, one being mined, of 26,076 tons and five trawlers of 818 tons were sunk. The number of vessels coming and going remains unaffected.

Monday—The admiralty make the definite announcement that the German submarine U 29 has been sunk by one of His Majesty's ships.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European Bureau

PARIS, Monday—The latest communication reports the French capture of the Buval bottom ravine on the slopes of Notre Dame de Lorette by an assault from all sides. The position had been obstinately defended by the Germans since May 9. On the slopes stretching east of Lorette towards Souchez, the French captured several trenches and 300 prisoners including 10 officers. Following this, the French advanced about five-eighths of a mile toward Souchez.

South of the Lorette slopes, the French advanced northeast of the "Labyrinth" where a trench was captured and recaptured, but ultimately held by the French.

In Alsace the French on the left bank of the western Fecht hold the ridges of Braunkopf and of hill 830, Leichwald, and the villages of Steinbrunn and Altenhof. Between the branches of the Fecht the French captured a clearing of Anlasgawen.

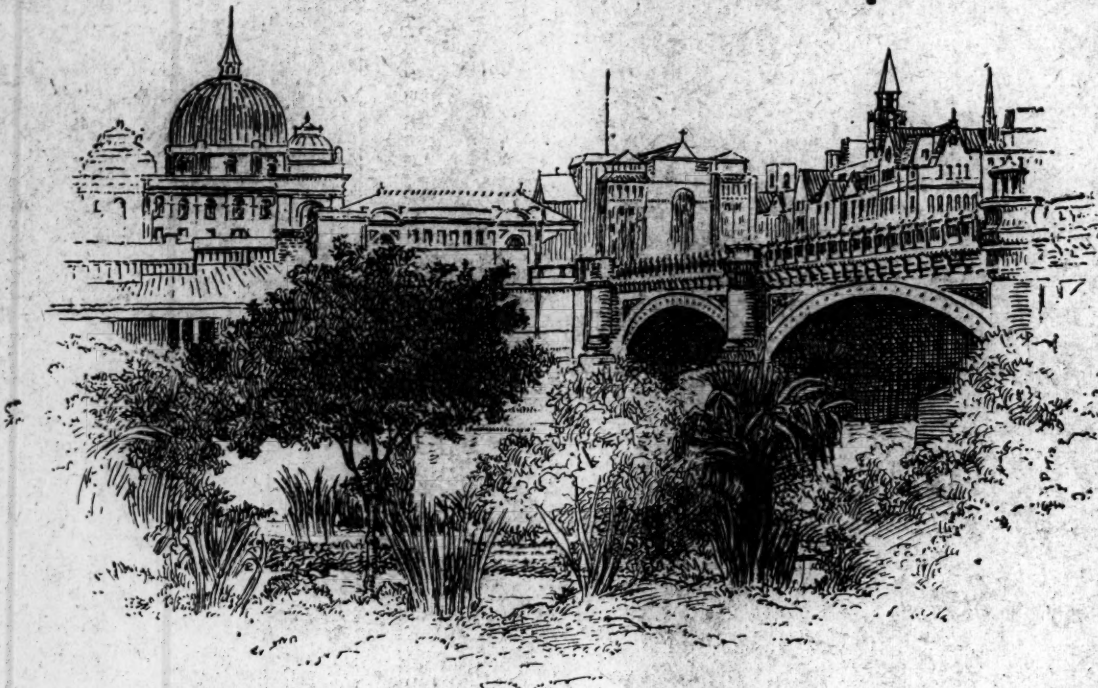
On the right bank of the eastern branch of the Fecht the French captured the heights of Hilgenfrist, constituting the approach to the valley of Gebweiler, and progressed on the eastern slopes towards Landersbach. The French also bombarded Munster station, blowing up ammunition depots, and completely invested Metzeral, which the Germans fired before evacuating.

Elsewhere there were important engagements, particularly in Lorraine near Reillon, where the French captured the German center of resistance and repulsed two counter-attacks on the Meuse heights, where the French captured two German lines in a sector of the Calonne trench and took 70 prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, June 21—The general staff reports that on the Tànev front, in the Lublin government, outpost engagements occurred. Toward Rawa Ruska, Thursday night, battles took place in the Nowiny and Ulicko region. Details of the fighting in the Lubowacz region on June 15 show that the Russian cavalry attacked the German infantry with exceptional boldness, cutting up and dispersing the ninety-first German regiment; this attack causing a panic in the German ranks and checking an offensive.

On the Kamienobrod-Komarno front the Germans on Thursday were driven



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)  
Princess bridge, leading from St. Kilda into Melbourne

## FOUNDATION DAY IS CELEBRATED BY AUSTRALIANS

Australian Natives Association  
Conducts Its Annual Luncheon  
at Melbourne

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau)  
MELBOURNE, Australia—Foundation day in Australia is observed as a national holiday, and the one hundred and twenty-seventh anniversary of the colonization of New South Wales was celebrated after the usual holiday fashion in the different states, the chief public function of the day in Melbourne being the annual luncheon of the Australian Natives Association, which was held in the exhibition building under the presidency of A. G. Moir, chairman of the metropolitan committee of the association.

In the course of his reply to the toast of the governor, Sir Arthur Stanley said that the A. N. A. claimed not to be a political association, but, in a truer and higher sense of the word, he regarded the association as indeed a political body, a society which took a deep interest in the affairs of the body politic, thus acting as a lever and incentive to all political parties to make those bold experiments which had made Australia famous throughout the world.

On the A. N. A., Sir Arthur Stanley continued, devolved the special and incumbent duty of impressing on young men and their fellow citizens that the honor of Australia was in their keeping, and that on them rested the responsibility of maintaining the traditions of freedom, self-reliance, mutual dependence, and respect for the rights of others, which would make Australia a truly great nation.

## ELECTION BILL IN GREAT BRITAIN

(Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European Bureau)  
LONDON, Monday—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Asquith announced that the bill to postpone the election for a year would be introduced forthwith.

Mr. McKenna stated that the prospectus of the new war loan would be issued tonight, the interest being at 4½ per cent. The loan might be redeemed at par after 1925. The lender would have the right to have his or her money back in 1945.

## PRESIDENT TO START VACATION WEDNESDAY

WASHINGTON—President Wilson, it was announced at the White House today, will leave here Wednesday afternoon for Cornish, N. H., for a vacation of nearly two weeks. He probably will not start on his return to Washington until July 6. Secretary Tumulty will remain in the executive office and will be in constant touch with the President at his summer house.

## DANA EXERCISES TO BE HELD

The Cambridge Historical Society is making plans to observe the one hundredth anniversary of Richard Henry Dana, author of "Two Years Before the Mast," and other stories of the sea. The exercises will be held in October with Bishop William Lawrence presiding. Prof. Bliss Perry and Joseph H. Choate of New York will be among those to speak.

## SOMERVILLE HIGH EXERCISES

The Somerville high school graduating exercises will be held in the school auditorium Thursday evening when 285 graduates will receive diplomas. George E. Whitaker, chairman of the school board will preside. Mayor Z. E. Cliff will make an address. There will be orations by Miss Helen V. Anderson and Donald B. Smith.

## BRITISH MUNITIONS SUPPLY

(Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European Bureau)  
LONDON, Monday—D. A. Thomas has been asked to proceed to America and Canada to organize contracts for a munitions supply.

## VILLA GENERAL IS ON HIS WAY TO VISIT BOSTON

Official Denial Is Given That  
Felipe Angeles Has Broken  
With His Chief

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau)  
WASHINGTON—General Felipe Angeles, artillery commander of the convention forces, who is officially reported as on his way from Mexico to Boston, has not had a break with General Villa, it is positively stated by the convention's representative here, Enrique C. Llorenzo.

Mr. Llorenzo knows General Angeles intimately, the two having spent six months together in a military prison in Mexico during the revolution. Mr. Llorenzo says that General Angeles' family has been in Boston for sometime and that the general has been trying for three months to see them.

It is regarded as likely that General Angeles will come to Washington while in the United States, and call upon the secretary of state to impart information concerning the Mexican situation. From the conventionists' point of view it was learned officially at the state department that government officials of the border had reported the fact of General Angeles' entry into the United States and his apparent resignation.

Nothing has been reported, however, as to the purpose of his visit. The Carranzistas quite naturally seized upon General Angeles' exit from Mexico to construe it as an evidence of dissension in the enemy's camp, but this is pure guesswork and whether a good guess remains to be seen.

The Carranzistas like nothing better than to see such a break occur, because Angeles is regarded even by his enemies as one of the highest type men in Mexico, and his fidelity to the convention government and General Villa has been exceptionally strong. In addition, General Angeles is regarded as one of the notably able artillery officers of modern times, not only in Mexico, but in the world.

It will be recalled that last January, after the convention of Aguascalientes, General Angeles was approached by Gen. E. Aguirre Penabaz and others who had pledged their support to the convention by signing their names on the national emblem. They endeavored to persuade General Angeles to forsake Villa and support Gutierrez.

General Angeles' reply was a denunciation of those who sought to break their pledge, a declaration of confidence in the purpose of the convention and eulogy of General Villa. Several times since then their enemies have announced a break between Angeles and Villa and it is worthy of note that this time as before, the story comes from enemy headquarters.

A similar story to the effect that General Carranza has broken with General Obregon seems to have about as much foundation as General Carranza denies it emphatically as an "intrigue of the reactionists."

## FURTHER NEW HAVEN STATEMENT EXPECTED

NEW YORK—A statement was expected from General Manager Bardo of the New Haven railroad concerning the further plans of the company as to its differences with clerks, following his arrival in New York from New Haven today.

A statement by Mr. Bardo Sunday night announced that conciliation plans had been abrogated by the clerks. Officials of the clerks indicated a walkout would come some time today.

## NEW PORTUGUESE CABINET

(Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European Bureau)  
LISBON, Monday—The new Portuguese cabinet includes: Prime minister, war minister and temporary marine minister, Senhor Jose Castro; foreign minister, Dr. Augusto Soares; finance minister, Senhor Victorino Guimaraes; and minister for the colonies, Senhor Norton Mattoz.

## PHI BETA KAPPA DAY IN HARVARD COMMENCEMENT

Exercises in Sanders Theater  
With Essay on Lincoln by  
James Ford Rhodes and Read-  
ing by Alfred Noyes, the Poet

Harvard's commencement exercises continued today with meetings of Phi Beta Kappa Society, and informal meetings of the returning alumni.

Following a forenoon business meeting, the Phi Beta Kappa members formed a procession, and headed by a band went to Sanders theater for their annual exercises.

The 40 graduating members sat on the platform, and about 150 graduate members occupied the reserved section of the floor. Among the latter sat President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot.

President Lowell made a short address and Alfred Noyes, the poet, read verses having to do with the present war. James Ford Rhodes, LL.D., 91, gave a review of Lincoln's statescraft experiences during the civil war. This meeting was open to the public and the theater was filled.

The following officers were elected at the Phi Beta Kappa business meeting this forenoon in Harvard hall: President, Prof. C. H. Grandgent '83 of Cambridge; vice-president, Henry Osborn Taylor '73 of New York city; treasurer, Richard Henry Dana '79 of Cambridge; secretary, William C. Lane '81 of Cambridge, librarian of Harvard University.

The four following named men were elected to honorary membership: Sidney Edward Hoxey '90, former president of University of Texas, now president of the College of the City of New York; Oswald Garrison Villard '93, editor of the New York Evening Post; Chester Noyes Greenwood '98, professor of English at Harvard University; Alfred Noyes, graduate of Exeter College, Oxford University, England, Litt. D. Yale '13.

Phi Beta Kappa at its elections last evening honored the following seniors with membership: Stanley T. Barker, Cambridge; John Bovingdon, Seattle; Winthrop B. Field, Lowell; Frederick G. Harriman, Arlington, and Henry Jackson of Boston.

Today an elaborate program of literary exercises has been arranged, including an address by James Ford Rhodes of Boston and the reading of a poem by Alfred Noyes, the English poet.

This evening the gaiety of Harvard commencements will start at the senior spread in Memorial Hall.

President Abbott Lawrence Lowell delivered the baccalaureate sermon to the 600 seniors yesterday afternoon in Appleton chapel, invocation was by Dr. Lowell. The singing of a hymn by the congregation followed. After the baccalaureate sermon, the baccalaureate hymn, composed by Lionel de Jersey Harvard, a descendant of the university's founder, was sung.

President Lowell urged upon his hearers the need of dealing honestly with themselves. He said that the need in this day of rapid movement is for men who can see a thing on every side, weigh it carefully and form a rational opinion. In days when the popular emotions are continually fluctuating, the responsibility for one's opinion is a heavy one, he said.

President Lowell reminded the graduates that college was not intended to form opinions for them but to give them a working basis upon which to build their own opinions. Use such skill as you have in the best way, but have responsibility and be sure your opinions are capable of forming a basis for action, he said.

"Be careful not to let your ideals down in any degree," said President Lowell. "The best way of forming ideals is to think what the friend of whom you have the best opinion would do under the circumstances."

"It is not enough to say a man lives up to his standards—we must know what his standards are. If we could see ourselves as God sees us, we should not lack opinions. But in order to see ourselves as God sees us, we must look at ourselves from the standpoint of a being infinite in wisdom, power and truth."

As soon as the chapel was vacated by the seniors, the members of the class of

(Continued on page seven, column three)

## SERBIANS TO DROP ADRIATIC ADVANCE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European Bureau

NISH, Monday—The Christian Science Monitor is in a position to state that the Serbian authorities have decided not to press the advance of the Serbian forces towards the Adriatic further. Whilst a desire not to offend Italy may have had some influence upon Serbia in making this decision, the main reason is undoubtedly the massing of large German forces on the northern bank of the Save and the Danube. These rivers are now in flood, any attempt to cross them in force being impossible, hence the German action is delayed, but it is recognized that when the attack is made Serbia will need all the forces available to repel it. The detaching of a considerable number of troops for a march on the coast has, therefore, been ruled out as strategically impossible.

Serbia already holds several strong strategic positions in Northern Albania which will, she claims, safeguard her against Albanian depredations. With these for the present Serbia will be content.

## CHARTER PLAN B TO BE VOTED ON IN CAMBRIDGE

Petition Bearing 1787 Names  
Said to Be for the Greater Part  
Those of Democrats Is Filed  
With the City Clerk

Proponents of legislative plan B for city charters won the privilege of having the Cambridge voters act upon it at the next state election, when Lawrence E. Sullivan presented the first charter petition to City Clerk Edward J. Brandon at 8 a. m. today, after an unceasing vigil at the front entrance of city hall maintained by three young men in alternate shifts since Saturday noon.

The petition contained 1787 names, all of which were certified and the majority of which are those of Democrats in Cambridge. According to the law it is necessary to secure 1721 signatures of registered voters to have a petition placed on the ballot next fall.

Plan A advocates, however, who failed to secure sufficient signatures on their petition are continuing their activities in hopes that some loophole may be found in the petition of their opponents whereby it may still be possible to place plan A before the voters this year.

Although all the names on the plan B petition have been certified, the opponents of this plan will rigidly scan every signature to determine if all have been obtained legally and if all are registered voters. In case 67 names can be found faulty the petition of plan A advocates could then be filed with the city clerk and be given its place on the ballot this year.

Those behind the plan B movement have not come forth conspicuously in giving publicity to their activities. It is understood that most of them are Democrats. This fact has caused much speculation as to the motives of the leaders for it is generally known that the Democrats as a whole have favored the retention of the present Cambridge city charter, rather than change to any one of the four model charters sponsored by the Legislature.

Those who have studied the situation believe that the plan B workers intend to place this plan before the voters with the view of having it turned down, this plan being unfavorably considered generally. If the voters turned down plan B it would mean that the present charter would continue in effect for another year, when action would be taken on one of the other plans.

Plan A has been favored by the Cambridge Board of Trade, which appointed a committee of 100, headed by William M. McDermott, to campaign in its behalf throughout the city. This plan provides for a government by a mayor and city council of nine members elected at large for terms of two years. It permits no political party designation to appear on the ballots and gives the mayor power to remove heads of departments.

Plan B authorizes a mayor and a city

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## MR. BRYAN SAYS FINAL DECISION WAS HIS ALONE

Three Great Episodes in His  
Career When the Nebraskan  
Had to Form Momentous  
Conclusions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—"When a man undertakes to make a fight for what he believes to be right, none can make the final decision for him. If he consults his friends they are almost certain to try to discourage him, because they naturally look at the matter in the light of its possible effect on him." Thus talked William Jennings Bryan to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, concerning his recent resignation from the high office of secretary of state.

On three separate occasions, all of them familiar to the American people, Mr. Bryan has been called upon to decide a matter of great import to himself. That he did decide for himself in each instance Mr. Bryan frankly admits. Asked whether he had consulted with friends prior to making his famous silver speech before the Chicago convention in 1896, prior to making his speech in the Baltimore convention which went far to turn the tide away from some of the candidates for the presidency, if not, toward President Wilson, and prior to his recent resignation as secretary of state, Mr. Bryan replied that while he always consulted his friends with regard to preliminary matters leading up to a decision in such important crises, he had never been in the habit of consulting them when the time came to make his final decision. The reasons are given in the above paragraph.

In taking entire personal responsibility for the three most monumental decisions in his political career, Mr. Bryan cannot be charged with either arrogance or egotism. His entire disposition is to respect the opinions of others and to be accorded respect in return. Convinced of the righteousness of the cause he chooses to adopt, his program has always been to place himself in the firing line and to do his utmost to persuade others that his cause is right. In making his final decision, however, it can be fairly said that he has invariably chosen not to consult his friends, for two reasons: One is that he believes a man should approach a question of conscience for himself, and the other is that he prefers to avoid embarrassing his friends by taking them into his confidence in advance.

As an illustration of this point, it can be said that when Mr. Bryan began to consider the question of his retirement from the cabinet he did not consult his colleagues about it, although many of them were his close personal friends and advisers of several years' standing. What Mr. Bryan did do was to urge, to the best of his ability and at every opportunity, the theories for which he has long been an advocate in regard to the relations between nations. Finally, when he came to see these theories did not enjoy the support of the President and the cabinet, largely on the ground that they were not, in their judgment, expedient for the purpose in hand, Mr. Bryan felt called upon to make one of his great decisions. The fact that it is impossible to find in Washington a single man with whom he discussed this matter in advance led to the inquiry to Mr. Bryan personally. He said that when the decision was made, it was communicated first to Secretary McAdoo and then to the President. No other member of the cabinet was aware of it until after the written resignation was in the hands of the President.

"I felt that I could speak to Mr. McAdoo about the matter," said Mr. Bryan. "He is the President's son-in-law, and I felt I could state my decision to him without subjecting him to the suspicion of having advised it. I did not speak to the other members of the cabinet because I did not want to embarrass them. I do not believe there will be any further resignations from the cabinet and I hope there will be none."

Harking back to the days of 1896 when Bryan in one speech bounded from the ranks of the Democratic party to its leadership, it is interesting to recall that his devotion to his theories and his active support of them followed lines, exactly similar to those pursued in his recent retirement from official life. At that time Mr. Bryan had reported the Republican convention in St. Louis which nominated William McKinley on the gold platform. But the reporting was incidental; his real reason for being there was to confer with the silver Republicans with whom he had been associated for three years in the discussion of the silver question. Prior to the convention, Mr. Bryan had made a number of speeches throughout the country in favor of free silver, and he was naturally intent on watching the reception accorded this subject in the Republican gathering. He was among those present when a number of far western delegates marched out of that convention as a protest against the gold standard plank in the platform.

There was nothing extraordinary, therefore, in his decision that the Democratic party in its national convention be brought around to the opposite side of the monetary question, in order that the issue might be clearly drawn and the

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# News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

## ATTITUDE OF RUMANIA WITH REGARD TO WAR

M. de Martonne Shows That While Public Sentiment Leans to France German Culture Stands for Order and Strength

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)  
PARIS, France—Writing in the Revue de Paris, M. Emmanuel de Martonne examines the position of Rumania with regard to the present war. Public opinion, he says, has been extremely puzzled with regard to the subject of Rumania's neutrality. Her immediate intervention which seemed a course prompted by both interest and sympathy, has now come to be regarded as an idle dream. The first mistake which is made in estimating the attitude of Rumania is the underrating of her strength. Before the treaty of Bucharest she was the strongest of the powers formed in the nineteenth century by the division of Turkey in Europe, and though that treaty greatly increased the size of Serbia, Greece and Bulgaria, Rumania still maintains her foremost position won by her methodical and persevering efforts. With her 7,000,000 inhabitants, her commercial prosperity and her army of 650,000 men, Rumania is capable of playing a part in the present conflict. But on which side will she naturally place herself? Public sentiment in Rumania, when analyzed, is found to be strongly sympathetic towards France. Three important daily papers are published in French and the language of the educated people is French. On the other hand, since 1870, German influence has much increased, and German culture is considered as standing for order and strength. The German party in Rumania is strengthened by the anti-Russian sentiment of the Rumanians, who look back to the 60 years of continual wars when Moldavia and Wallachia were pillaged times without number and handed back to the Porte by Russia by virtue of every new treaty. In 1812 Russia retained Bessarabia, the vast majority of whose inhabitants were Rumanians. At a later date Russia intervened to free herself from Turkey, but it definitely deprived her of Bessarabia and created difficulties with the new Bulgarian state by forcing Rumania to take Dobroudja as compensation. The treaty of Bucharest in giving Rumania the strategic frontier which she has always claimed in southern Dobroudja only added to the tension between the two countries. M. de Martonne affirms that it is more on account of Bulgaria than for any other reason that Rumania has not taken the initiative in the present conflict.

### France and Germany

Economically, the situation of Rumania is a delicate one. She is an agricultural country, and her prosperity depends on her harvests. Great Britain and Italy are her chief clients in the matter of her cereals, whilst her petroleum is chiefly sent to France, Great Britain and Belgium; but the countries which provide Rumania with the goods she needs are not those to whom she exports her produce. Germany's imports into Rumania, consisting chiefly of iron and machinery, have doubled during the last 10 years. The Austrian imports, textiles and iron, are more important than the British imports. Imports from France do not amount to one fifth of those which come from Germany. It would seem as if Rumania's interests would draw her towards her clients, but the influence of German finance strongly established in Bucharest must not be forgotten. There are three German banks in the Rumanian capital to one English. If French is the language of Rumanian society, German has certainly become the commercial language.

### Commerce

As for Rumania's commerce, it is carried on chiefly with distant countries, and is almost nil with Bulgaria, Serbia and even Russia. She has formed the nucleus of a merchant marine and has established steamship communications with Constantinople, a service which is connected with the transcontinental railway expresses. The closing of the Dardanelles by Turkey has been a rude blow to her commerce and she cannot feel indifferent to the future of Constantinople. The first shots fired at Seddul Bahr and Koum Kale caused Rumania to face the possibility of Russia being left sole mistress of the straits. M. de Martonne, in spite of these considerations, is certain of Rumania's intervention on the side of the Allies, because no neutral country would benefit more than Rumania when the European map is remade.

### SWISS IMPORTATION TRUST

BERNE, Switzerland—It is proposed to start a trust in Switzerland like that which has existed in connection with the importation of food into Holland since the autumn of 1914. The Federal Council has, on the recommendation of the political department, decided to give its assent to the proposed organization. The trust, which has been the object of long negotiations between Switzerland, France and Great Britain, is said to be the best solution of the food supply difficulty in Switzerland, while it also guarantees that the food shall not be exported into Germany or Austria.



(Reproduced by permission)

Stonehenge

## CONDITIONS AT RUHLERBEN CAMP ARE DESCRIBED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—A letter from an interned civilian at the Ruhleben camp in Germany recently published in the Morning Post gives an interesting view of conditions which obtain in this well-known internment camp. After acknowledging the receipt of letters and a parcel of food, the writer says:

The irrepressible Britishers continue to play football, hockey, and cricket untiringly. We have football and cricket eleven and play matches of international football, such as England, Scotland, and so on. I am very fit and well and getting very brown with this hot sun and open-air life. I have received the books I asked for, so am getting more work done. There are classes formed for nearly every subject here, which one can join free. I also take private conversation lessons in French and German. . . . I wonder if you can imagine what the life here is like. The camp is a very busy place every day, although most days are alike, and also very interesting, every type of Englishman under the sun I should think; one of the most interesting places in the camp is a huge grand stand, on top one reads and sits about. Inside life is always very busy; on entering one sees to your right a number of persons brandishing sticks and dancing; they are rehearsing the forest scenes from "As You Like It"; next to them is the tailors' shop, where repairs are done and magnificent suits made for quite a reasonable price. In front of you you see the bootmakers and hairdressers hard at work. These men are all prisoners. . . . Further on you see the carpenters' shop, and at the end a huge orchestra crashing out their tunes in an effort to make themselves heard above all the other hundred and one noises. Here life is indeed very busy. I find it most interesting to just sit and watch all the people, and to think what all the hundreds of men are doing all here together.

Now that we are allowed to go on the course life is again much brighter, as there is plenty of grass on which to lie about and plenty of room to play all games, about eight different kinds all going on at the same time. You must excuse this rambling, scrappy letter; the writer adds, but one is rather apt to become a dreamer here, and there is, of course, very little actual news to tell you.

## AUSTRALIAN WAGE FIGURES FOR 1914

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales—In the Labor Bulletin, published by the authority of the minister for home affairs, W. O. Archibald, the Commonwealth statistician, G. H. Knibbs, gives interesting particulars regarding the rates of wages throughout the Commonwealth during 1914. The average wage for adult males, based on 3948 occupations, is 55s. 7d., while the average for adult females, based on 308 occupations, is 27s. 5d. The following are the figures for each state:

| NOMINAL RATES OF WAGES OF ADULT MALES AND FEMALES DEC. 31, 1914 |             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| State                                                           | Adult Males |
| Western Australia                                               | 52s. 10d.   |
| New South Wales                                                 | 55s. 7d.    |
| Victoria                                                        | 54s. 7d.    |
| South Australia                                                 | 54s. 3d.    |
| Queensland                                                      | 53s. 5d.    |
| Tasmania                                                        | 52s. 8d.    |

No account is taken in the above figures of the difference in the cost of living in different states.

## AMESBURY ABBEY ESTATE TO BE SOLD

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—It is announced that the Amesbury Abbey estate for a long period the seat of the Antrobus family will be sold in September of this year. The property includes the famous group of stones known as Stonehenge. On the northeast side of the property is Bulford camp, and on the north side Lark Hill camp. The Avon runs through the estate for miles. The whole district is of archeological interest, and Amesbury, part of which will be included in the sale, has about a mile to the west of it a large entrenchment covering about 39 acres known as Vespasian's camp.

Stonehenge was first mentioned by Henry of Huntingdon in the twelfth century. Among the romantic theories as to its origin is that which describes it as the Giants Dance removed by Merlin from Ireland and rebuilt on Salisbury Plain; in 1686 John Aubrey claimed it as a Druid temple, while Inigo Jones, who made a plan for it for James I. set it down as Roman. The oldest known drawing of it occurs in an MS. of the Scala Mundi, 1340.

## GERMAN SOCIALIST MEETINGS FORBIDDEN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERNE, Switzerland—Under the heading of "German freedom under the political peace," the Berner Tagwacht recently cited various instances in which Socialist meetings, and so forth, have been forbidden of late in Germany.

In addition to the suppression of the numerous public meetings protesting against speculation in provisions which were to have been held throughout Saxony some time ago, the Luebeck police have refused to allow a Social Democratic meeting to be held at Moisling, at which it was proposed to discuss economic and other questions of the day. An appeal to the senate elicited the reply that the decree was incontrovertible.

In another instance labor papers in Solingen and Remscheid published on May 7 a resolution, adopted in all by 25 assemblies, demanding peace. Both papers thereupon received the following communication from the Muenster military authorities: The resolution published under the title of "A declaration of desire" constitutes an incitement to treason and to military disobedience in face of the enemy. Its publication was therefore inadmissible, and transgressed in the most flagrant manner the regulations as to the press, and the undertakings you have repeatedly given. Your paper therefore is hereby placed under preliminary censorship. (Vorpruefung). In consequence of this, the Berner Tagwacht remarked, all the Socialist organs in Niederheim are now subjected to "Vorpruefung."

### NEW ZEALAND WAR COST

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand—Speaking at Wellington, Hon. W. F. Massey, prime minister, stated that the cost of the war to New Zealand would be £3,600,000 per annum. The minister of defence, Hon. James Allen, in referring to the statement afterwards said that the equipment and stores sent out of the dominion would be charged against the war expenses account, but not the equipment of local Territorials. The amount quoted, he said, was an average which had been arrived at after careful consideration of the possibilities. The sum represents an expenditure of about £3 per head of the total population of the dominion.

## HOW ARMENIANS REGARD RUSSIAN CAPTURE OF VAN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—In view of the warning recently issued to the Ottoman government by the British government that the members of the Ottoman government would be held personally responsible for outrages committed on Armenians, a recent message from the Daily Chronicle correspondent at Petrograd is of special interest. In a remote corner of the war, the Chronicle correspondent writes, an event has occurred that has brought relief to thousands. The Russians, marching down from the north along the shores of the great mountain-bordered lake of Van, have at last taken Van. The Armenian churches in Russia are celebrating the victory with thanksgiving services. It is a comparatively slight victory from the military point of view, the writer points out, but for the Armenian people the expulsion of the Turks from this ancient and romantic city that long before the time of Xenophon was a center of civilization, means a most welcome deliverance.

During the two years before the war, the writer goes on to explain, the Armenians had made Van a fortress of their national movement in Turkey. They had armed their young men, established peace and security in the vilayet, and compelled the Young Turks to grant them educational privileges. After the war began the Turks took their revenge, seized several Armenian leaders, and let loose the Kurds on the Armenian villagers. Many young Armenians formed bands and took to the mountains, others escaped to the north and joined the Russian army as volunteers. For a long time Van lay outside the main current of the war. In March the Turks began systematically to massacre the Armenians in the vilayet, and Turkish soldiers and Kurds plundered and burned Armenian villages. The town of Van was held by the Armenian revolutionaries and besieged by the Turks; but those peasants who did not succeed in escaping were massacred in groups. One object of the massacres was to provide land for Turkish and Kurd refugees from the Caucasus. The entrance of the Russians into Van and the occupation of the territory around the lake will, the correspondent adds, put a stop to these barbarities.

### GERMAN PRESS IN WAR TIME

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

DRESDEN, Germany—The Saxon press union which met in Dresden recently, adopted a resolution which reads as follows: The Saxon press union requests the imperial union of the German press to endeavor to secure, as soon as possible after the conclusion of the war, on the basis of the collective experience gained during the present conflict, the passage of a law establishing the position of the press in time of war, so that the same would come automatically into effect the moment war were declared, and the rights and duties of the press would be clearly and definitely defined. The establishment of a political-military information bureau for the German press is an equally pressing necessity.

### POLISH LANGUAGE REQUEST

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN—A number of Polish families in Gnesen recently requested that religious instruction in the middle and upper forms of the elementary schools might be given in the Polish language. The Prussian minister of education, however, refused his consent.

## ARMY ORDER ON FAMILY ALLOWANCES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—An army order just issued announces that it has been decided to issue an allowance to be known as the "family allowance" to married soldiers living with their families in the United Kingdom. The allowance will have effect for the period of the war only. When issuable it takes the place of all other allowances, lodging, fuel, and light ration, and separation allowances.

When a soldier lives and messes in his own home, the consolidated allowance will be, in the case of a soldier with wife only (class 20) 20s. 5d. in the winter and 10s. 10d. in the summer, the allowance being graduated according to class, so that in class 15 the consolidated allowance is 28s. 7d. in winter and 20s. 3d. in summer. For a soldier with a wife and one child the allowance will be from 21s. to 29s. 2d., according to class. For two children the allowance is increased by 3s. 6d. and for each additional child by 2s. When living at home but necessarily missing away from home on duty, the soldier draws the usual ration allowance, or is rationed in kind and draws the separation allowance. When the soldier and his family are in public quarters family allowance in respect of his children will be allowed at uniform rates of 5s. for the first child, 3s. 6d. for the second, and 2s. for each additional child.

### FRENCH ACTOR IN SOUTH AMERICA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—M. Huguenet, a popular actor with the Parisian public, is shortly to tour South America with a company of fellow-actors for the purpose of bringing the cause of France before the great South American republics. M. Huguenet will address his audiences at the beginning of the performance and will explain his object in having crossed the ocean. As an entr'acte he will show films of Paris, prosperous and animated in spite of the war, and photographs of some of the monuments and towns of France before and after the passage of the German armies. M. Huguenet will be away for five months; he hopes to visit Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Chili and Peru.

### SOUTH AFRICAN MEAT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The government trade commissioner for the Union of South Africa recently stated that the future of South Africa as a meat-exporting country is assured. South Africa has progressed wonderfully in recent years in the production of good meat and good beef types. It is clear that the export trade has been well studied. It remains for the South African farmers to discover which types are suited for particular districts. The shorthorn, the Aberdeen Angus, the Hereford, the Devon, and the Red Poll have already captured certain defined areas.

### FRENCH SCHOOLS IN LONDON

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—Two French secondary schools in Buckingham Palace gardens started by the council of the Institut Français du Royaume Uni, were inaugurated recently by M. Paul Cambon, the French ambassador. The establishment of the schools, which has been greatly aided by M. Emile Mond's generous gift of £1000, has been carried out for the special purpose of providing free education to Belgian and French refugee children whose school life has been interrupted, owing to the war. Speeches of welcome in Latin, French and English were delivered by the scholars at the inauguration.

## CONTENTIONS OF ITALY REPLIED TO IN GERMANY

Preliminary Answer to Green Book Set Forth in German Organ—Rome Charged With Committing Breach of Faith

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung has published a preliminary reply to the Italian green book. It maintained, in the first place, that Italy's excuses for not entering the war on the side of her allies had all along been invalid. The terms of the treaty provided that a *casus foederis* should be established for the three powers involved, in the event of one or more of them being attacked by and involved in war with two or three great powers without direct provocation on their side. The interference of Russia in Austria's just quarrel with Serbia, and the mobilization of the entire Russian army unchained the war, so that the provocation clearly lay with that country. Similarly Italy had urged that article 7 had been violated because she was not informed beforehand of the ultimatum to Serbia, but that article had provided that warning should be given and compensation accorded only in the event of either Austria-Hungary or Italy finding it necessary to alter the status quo in the Balkans by a temporary, or permanent occupation. Vienna, however, had declared both in Petrograd and Rome before the outbreak of war that Austria-Hungary sought for no extension of territory at the expense of Serbia.

### Compensations

The central powers would, therefore, have been justified in refusing to recognize Italy's evasion of her treaty obligations, but, in view of the different position of that country with regard to domestic and foreign affairs, consented to a one-sided interpretation of the triple alliance treaty, and contented themselves with the declaration of friendly neutrality on the part of Italy. Although, moreover, compensations were not called for as the circumstances were not those provided for in article 7, Austria-Hungary declared her willingness, in view of the possibility provided by the war of a change in the balance of power, to consider eventual compensations. More and more, however, it became apparent that there were forces at work in Italy determined to secure important advantages from the dual monarchy in exchange for the maintenance of neutrality. The Italian government began to aim, and with these preparations rose the demands of the Irredentists, Republicans, Free Masons, and other Francophiles. Meanwhile the German government left nothing undone to bring about an understanding, and the negotiations took their slow course, always hampered by the Italian government's demand that the territorial concessions should take effect immediately. In order to dispel the suspicion lurking in this demand, on March 19, 1915, the German government consented to guarantee the execution of the agreement arrived at immediately after the war.

### First Offer

At the end of March, 1915, Austria-Hungary made her first definite offer to evacuate the Italian-speaking districts in South Tyrol, an offer which the Italian government rejected, formulating its own demands on April 11 as follows: The complete cession of the Trentino on the basis of the boundaries established in 1811, that is, including Bozen, an original German settlement quite outside the Italian-speaking zone; an adjustment in favor of Italy of the Isanzo frontier so as to include Goerz, Gradisca and Monfalcone; the conversion of Trieste with the hinterland as far as the Isanzo frontier, together with Capo d'Istria and Pirano into an independent free state; the evacuation of the Curzolari isles, including Lissa, Lesina, Curzola, Lagosta, Dazza and Meleda. All these concessions were to come into force immediately, and all the men of these districts serving in the army and navy were to be released. Italy also claimed complete sovereignty over Valona and Saseno with the hinterland, and absolute disinterestedness on the part of Austria-Hungary in Albania. In return Italy offered an indemnity of £200,000,000, and the maintenance of her neutrality for the duration of the war. She further offered to refrain from making further demands for compensation while the war lasted, and expected the same promise from Austria-Hungary with regard to the Italian population of the Dodecanes.

### Announcement at Vienna

Although these demands far exceeded anything that Italy could desire to satisfy her national aspirations, the dual monarchy did not break off the negotiations, and Germany did all in her power to bring about a modification of the Italian claims. Suddenly, however, the Italian ambassador made the unexpected announcement at Vienna on May 4 that Italy regarded the treaty of alliance as having been broken by Austria-Hungary's attack upon Serbia the previous August, and that she withdrew the offers previously made. This so-called repudiation of the treaty, in force until 1920, dated back to the critical days in July, and was completely at variance with the friendly declaration made in August, 1914, by the King of Italy and his government, as well as with the claims to compensation arti-

cially built up on the strength of article 7 of the treaty.

A last attempt, the article concluded, to prevent its former ally from going over to the enemy's camp was made on May 10, when the Austro-Hungarian government made further offers, as set forth by the imperial chancery in the Reichstag on May 18. In the face of this statement of the facts no green book can alter the circumstance that in going to war with its former allies the Italian government would be committing a breach of loyalty and faith for the sake of an enlargement of territory which was freely offered to the Italian people with all guarantees.

## FREE GARDENERS FRIENDLY SOCIETY MEETS IN WALES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LLANDUDNO, Wales—The annual grand meeting of the National United Order of Free Gardeners Friendly Society was held recently at Llandudno. In their annual report the officials stated that the voluntary funds of the order amounted to £243,718 5s. 1d. The total adult male membership was 49,266 on the voluntary side, with 6878 juveniles, 252 honorary members and 2210 female members, showing a decrease of 3181 adult male members and 665 juvenile members on the voluntary side. The membership on the insurance side showed an increase of 1252 over the preceding year, the total number of insured members for England and Wales being 53,151. The grand board attributed the decreased membership in the voluntary section in part to the working of the national insurance act. Many of the members found that double contributions for benefits were too heavy for them to continue. Some portion of the decrease had been brought about by the war, through some of the young and single members who had joined the army neglecting to continue their contributions.

In the main, however, the decrease was due chiefly to so large a number of the lodges having, in the past, worked on unsatisfactory tables of contributions and benefits, in consequence of which the funds of such lodges had been depleted gradually, and the lodges had fallen into a state of decay, which had brought about their ultimate dissolution. The grand officers recommended the adoption throughout the order of a sound method of working on the voluntary side, and urged the necessity of working under a scale of contributions and benefits which was actuarially sound. They recommended that the membership should be kept up and increased by the regular introduction of juvenile members.

## BRITISH ADD TO CONTRABAND LIST

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—A royal proclamation is published in a supplement to the London Gazette adding the following to the list of articles which will be treated as absolute contraband:

Toluol, and mixtures of toluol, whether derived from coal tar, petroleum or any other source. Lathes and other machines or machine tools capable of being employed in the manufacture of munitions of war. Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of four miles to one inch, or on any larger scale, and reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps of plans.

In addition, "and all other metallic acetates" after the words "calcium acetate" are deleted from the list of articles made absolute contraband by the proclamation of Dec. 23; and linseed oil is henceforth to be treated as conditional contraband.

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# Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

## STUDY GROUPS BUSY PLANNING A NEW BELGIUM

Writer Deals With Questions of  
Reconstruction of Little Nation  
—Architects and Engineers  
Organized and at Work

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)  
LONDON—In an interesting article in the May Number of Garden Cities and Town Planning, Ewart G. Culpin, editor of that magazine and honorable secretary of the Belgium Town Planning committee, deals with the question of the reconstruction of Belgium. The committee appointed to deal with this matter, he points out, represents every organization in the country interested in town planning matters, and the aim of the body is to afford facilities for Belgian architects, lawyers, engineers and sanitary experts and others who are now perforce idle to take up the serious study of the problems which will inevitably face them on their return. The one factor which has been in the mind of everybody concerned with the proposal from the beginning is that the work of the reconstruction of Belgium will have to be done by Belgians and the efforts of the committee will be confined to offering their assistance and advice, and to placing at the disposal of their Belgian friends the experience in various matters which has been gained in the United Kingdom.

For that purpose an exhibition was opened at University College, London, both to draw attention to the work being done and to obtain funds for the less spectacular, but highly important branches of the work. These, Mr. Culpin states, will consist of, on the one hand, conferences, lectures and meetings held in different parts of the country, more or less of a propagandist nature, to bring home to the professional classes and laymen the advantages of provision in town planning and the dangers of ill-considered development, and, on the other hand, study circles, where the members of the various professional bodies will meet to consider what is the best thing to do. Lawyers, for example, will consider what changes of legislation will be necessary to carry out a proper scheme, while architects and engineers will be severally engaged on the problems of their professions.

### Study Circles

The whole scheme for the study circles, Mr. Culpin states has been drawn up by the Belgians themselves, the English members acting in an advisory capacity only. The following is a statement prepared by the Belgian architect members:

"The work of the study circles has for its object the placing at the disposal of the Belgian government, communal administrations, Belgian architects and engineers, documents and preliminary graphic studies for the reconstruction of the roads, the towns and the villages of Belgium. The committee will work in cooperation with the town-planning group now working on the continent. The members of the committee are prohibited from taking part in the putting into execution of the studies. The members pledge themselves not to participate, either directly or through third parties, either in public or private competition, or by direct order, in the definite and remunerative completion of the plans of the towns or villages partially or entirely destroyed by the war."

"The committee consists of a certain number of individuals divided for its preparatory work into two groups (a) English, (b) Belgian. The two groups will work simultaneously. Group (a) undertakes, as its portion of the work, the instruction of the Belgians in the studies of the work already achieved in England in the realm of town-planning. It will work by lecture courses in a limited number, to members of the profession, Belgian or English, registered beforehand and agreed upon by the committee. These courses relate to (a) main traffic roads, urban roads, and various kinds of thoroughfares; (b) macadamized roads, railways (normal and narrow), underground railways, tramways, motor cars, roads, and so forth; (c) underground and overhead wiring and piping for water, gas, electricity, telephones, telegraphs, and so forth; (d) sewers and sanitary services, public and private; (e) various public services, fire, police, theaters, shops; (f) town plans. The courses will be completed by plans, drawings and by visits to various localities. Each course will be divided into as many sections as is deemed necessary."

"Group (b) will consist entirely of Belgians, who agree to work and develop by reports or by designs one of their special questions among those enumerated above." In order to relieve the personal work of each of its members, the committee, as far as its resources will allow, will put at their disposal copyists and draughtsmen. Each study must be presented in four or five weeks from the opening of the study circles. It will be submitted to the critical examination of the committee, who will be able to amend it or to decide upon a complementary study. The studies thus completed will be communicated with the least possible delay for the advice and observations of the town planning committee in Brussels. Reciprocally the works of that committee will be sent to the English committee. Ultimately all the studies, without prefer-



(Photo specially taken for The Christian Science Monitor)

French Zouave, showing kit

## ENTHUSIASM OVER ITALIAN DECISION NOTED IN FRANCE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—A scene of great enthusiasm marked the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies at which the announcement of Italy's entrance into the war was made. Paul Deschanel, the president of the Chamber, opened the proceedings with an eloquent speech. Italy, he said, as 56 years ago, was with France. All the peoples whose independence, security and future were menaced, were rising one after another against that domination which claimed the right to rule the world. The greatness of Italy, both in her past and her present history, made it impossible for her to be found fighting on the side of duplicity and brutality. How could the country of Marini, of Victor Emmanuel, of Cavour, of Mazzini, of Garibaldi, steeped in the traditions of the Latin race, follow a school such as that of Nietzsche, Treitschke and Bernhardi? France, who, with unequalled glory, was bearing the heaviest burden of the war, France, who was sacrificing everything for her freedom, for the freedom of oppressed peoples, and for honor; France hailed the Roman eagles as the harbinger of triumphant justice. At the close of the speech the deputies, who had remained standing during its delivery, turned toward the Italian ambassador, M. Tittoni, and cheered tumultuously. M. Viviani, the premier, who followed the president of the Chamber, after a short speech, which was enthusiastically received, called for cheers for France and Italy. Both the speeches are to be posted up in every commune in France.

## COUNT TISZA'S REPLY TO STAND TAKEN BY ITALIANS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BUDAPEST, Hungary—In a recent address to the Chamber of Deputies, Count Tisza made a vigorous reply to the statement of the Italian position as set forth in the recent Italian Green Book. Signor Salandra's last speech, he said, contained three accusations against Austria-Hungary: first, that their ultimatum to Serbia had upset the equilibrium in the Balkans; secondly, that it had altered the spheres of influence in the Balkans; and thirdly, that it constituted a violation of the triple alliance treaty. In regard to the first, Count Tisza said it was a generally known fact that they made a declaration to their allies, as well as to the other great powers, that the monarchy desired no territorial changes whatever. The second accusation Count Tisza characterized as somewhat incomprehensible. Certain agreements doubtless existed regarding Albania, but as regarded the entire Balkans, Austria-Hungary had always taken up the standpoint that no division of spheres of influence was possible. As to the third accusation, Count Tisza said that no mention had been made of any violation until quite recently. All leading personalities, he said, had repeatedly and most warmly expressed the readiness of Italy, even though abstaining from active participation in the war, to be nevertheless a loyal ally. The Hungarian premier then read a telegram sent on Aug. 2 to the Emperor Francis Joseph by the King of Italy, in which the latter said that "the King of Italy would not thus have expressed himself if he had believed that the monarchy had violated her treaty with Italy." Count Tisza's speech was received with prolonged and enthusiastic applause.

## SOLDIERS CLUB OPENS IN SYDNEY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A soldiers' club for the use of men on leave was lately established in Sydney at a well attended public meeting held in the vestibule of the town hall. Apologies for absence expressing approval of the objects of the club were read from Senator Pearce, minister of defence, and many others. Various speakers pointed out the advisability of providing some pleasant and attractive club to which the soldiers would be anxious to go, rather than putting restrictions on places to which it was desired the men should not go. The aim it was also maintained, should be to build up a permanent institution and not only a temporary scheme during the continuance of the war. The executive committee elected consisted of the following:

Patron, Colonel Wallack, C. B.; president, Dr. F. Antill Pockley; vice-presidents, J. O. Fairfax and F. E. Wincombe; M. L. C.; committee, Professor David, Lieut. Colonel Luscombe, Miss Gladys Marks, Miss M. G. Garrahan, Dr. Fiaschi and Messrs. Jacques, R. McMillan, W. Brooks, and W. A. Purves, with power to add to their number; hon. secretary, Dr. Mary Booth; hon. treasurer, F. Sargood. A subscription list was also opened, £300 being secured in the room.

## ORIGIN OF FRENCH ZOUAVES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—The French Zouaves who have often been mentioned in the war, were originally Kabyle soldiers of the French army, recruited about 1830 in Algeria at the time of the taking of Algiers. At first French and Kabyle soldiers were enrolled in the same regiments and the same company, afterward in the same regiment, but in different companies. From 1840, however, the Zouaves have been entirely Frenchmen, although the uniform of a semi-Moorish character is retained.

## RECORDS TO BE KEPT OF HISTORIC BELGIAN BUILDINGS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—Ernest Newton, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, writing from the Royal Institute, Conduit Street, W., draws attention to the fact that a committee has been appointed by the council of the Royal Institute of British Architects to form a collection of records of the historic buildings in Belgium which have been destroyed during the present war. The council is of opinion, Mr. Newton says, that this collection must include all buildings of historic interest in Belgium in view of the uncertain course of future events.

I now appeal, he continues, to all those who possess photographs, measured drawings, sketches, old prints, plans of towns, illustrated guide-books to individual towns, to present these to the R. I. B. A., where they will be embodied in a branch of the library. The collection, when completed, will be accessible at the same hours and under the same conditions as the rest of the library. It is hardly necessary to add that Belgian architects will be particularly welcome to the use of the collection. The council is especially anxious to obtain gifts of photographs taken by visitors to the smaller towns of Belgium, such as, by way of example, Nieuport and Furnes, where there are often churches and houses of great architectural interest which are not illustrated in standard books on the architecture of Belgium. The council Mr. Newton adds, feels that such a collection brought together in one institution would be of permanent value to all interested in the art of Belgium.

## WORK FOR WOMEN IN BRITAIN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—Miss Gonner, the secretary of the Association of University Women Teachers, says that the war has opened up new work to women with a university training who hitherto have been obliged, for lack of other callings, to adopt the teaching profession. The board of trade has called on several women belonging to the association to aid in the new census of production. A Newnham student was given some statistical work and after a short time had six other women working under her. Two women specialists in chemistry who took natural sciences trips, are asking for openings in the dye industry stating that they will not undersell men. There is, at the present, a great demand for women secondary teachers of mathematics and natural science to take the place of men who have gone to the war. Women with a degree in these subjects can always be provided with work, for it seems that mathematics form more of an incentive to active patriotism than other forms of study.

## DR. IBSEN SEES CHANGE COMING IN DIPLOMACY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The Aftenposten recently published an interview with Dr. Sigurd Ibsen, the son of Henrik Ibsen, the famous poet, and former Norwegian diplomatist and foreign secretary. "In the course of the interview Dr. Ibsen, whose great knowledge of international and diplomatic questions is generally recognized, expressed the opinion that the war would bring about a change in the diplomatic system. The nations blame the diplomatists for the outbreak of this terrible war, Dr. Ibsen stated, but they are utterly wrong, the fault lies with the entire diplomatic system whose secret workings cause the nations to distrust it. If the central powers had been aware of England's obligations to France and Russia, the war might have been prevented, but as it was, the general distrust reached a climax, and the various governments were overwhelmed by the prevailing sense of unrest which finally resulted in the outbreak of war. Foreign politics, he went on to say, must come under parliamentary control, and it should not be possible for nations to be forced into war without the knowledge and consent of their chosen representatives. He believed that a change in the diplomatic system would surely come about through the growth of democracy throughout the world, but the change could never take place through international compromise, every nation would have to decide the best way for itself. At the present time, Dr. Ibsen said in conclusion, it is only in the United States and in Norway that foreign politics are under constitutional control. Possibly Great Britain will be one of the first countries to follow this example and thus mark the way for other nations."

## FRENCH PAPER AND AMERICAN WRITER

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Journal des Débats quotes at length from the reply by Samuel Harden Church, president of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, to the manifesto issued by the German intellectuals and sent to Mr. Harden by Prof. Fritz Schaper of Berlin. Mr. Harden's pamphlet, "The American Verdict on the War," says the Journal, is as remarkable for the vigor of its dialectics as for its noble and firm tone. It is a merciless accusation and its particular value is due to the fact that it emanates from a man of letters whose impartiality cannot be doubted, for far from harboring hostility toward Germany he always entertained the deepest consideration for its history, its intellectual and economic activity. He had personal relations with a number of German savants whom he regards not merely as Germans, but as men esteemed by the whole world owing to the services which they have rendered humanity. Any one looking at things from the point of view of Mr. Harden Church cannot be suspected of partiality, and for this reason his opinion has the more weight. Since the pamphlet of the president of the Carnegie Institute is having a great sale in America, one can, without being unduly rash, assume that it is representative of the sentiments which prevail on the other side of the Atlantic and it may be regarded as voicing "The American Verdict on the War."

## FRENCH SUPPLY OF PAPER

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—By 365 votes to 51 the French Chamber has adopted a bill suspending the duty on paper destined for the printing of newspapers. This measure has been necessitated by the inability of French factories to furnish the quantities required owing to lack of labor. The bill extends the suspension of the tax to three months after the cessation of hostilities.

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## FAITH IN FREEDOM IS DISCUSSED AT GATHERING IN YORK

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

YORK, England—In the course of a lecture on "Faith in Freedom," delivered at York recently, G. K. Hibbert said it was curious that the British people owed the basal theories on which freedom rested to Kant and Hegel, two German thinkers, and it was rather difficult to realize that fact. A great instance of British faith in freedom was, Mr. Hibbert said, exemplified in their policy toward their colonies and India. They could not have a more fruitful illustration of the point.

What, he asked, had been the secret of that amazing outburst of loyalty on the part of the colonies and India. They had felt it was more than they deserved having regard to their attitude in the past. It was clear, however, that the colonies and India must regard the British government as standing for justice and freedom and the invisible, implacable forces of trust, sympathy, self-confidence, brotherhood and the like. India, in spite of Great Britain's mistakes and at times selfishness, had shown the most astonishing loyalty. The Germans viewed the empire from the opposite pole to the British and would rather be a grandmother to their colonies than a sister. They laughed at a colonial empire run on British lines and said it would split up because it had no bands of steel. The colonies were bound by ties quite incomprehensible to the German, Mr. Hibbert added, and they had stood the most tremendous test of the present crisis. The British experiment of justice and freedom had been brilliantly vindicated.

## BRITISH AIRCRAFT FLOTILLA SCHEME

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The Overseas Club's scheme for the formation of an imperial aircraft flotilla has been taken up with vigor. Each district of the empire which provides £1500 is entitled to have a machine named after it. Gibraltar, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan have undertaken to supply one each, and others have already been provided.

The King has expressed his interest in the scheme in the following letter, addressed to the honorable secretary of the club:

"Buckingham Palace.  
"Dear Sir—The King is interested to hear of the generous action of the members and friends of the Overseas Club in presenting to the Royal Flying Corps an aeroplane, and of their intention to make further similar contributions. Yours very faithfully,  
"Stamfordham."

Lord Kitchener has also expressed his gratification at the success of the scheme, as follows:

"I am gratified to hear of the prompt response to the appeal issued by the Overseas Club to its members and friends in all parts of his Majesty's dominions overseas, which has already permitted the presentation of an aeroplane to the Royal Flying Corps."

"I was interested to learn that the aeroplane in question had been paid for by the generous donations of several thousands of British subjects overseas, and, as I understand that you are hoping to obtain the gift of an aeroplane from each part of the empire, I sincerely wish you success in your efforts."

## EXPORT TRADE OF MADAGASCAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—A special correspondent of the Temps writing from Tananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, reports that a very serious situation has arisen as it is impossible to transship the products of the island owing to the lack of transport facilities. The ports of Majunga, Diego-Suarez and Tamatave are filled with merchandise which the two navigating companies which run boats to and from the island find it impossible to deal with. Representations have been made to the governor of the colony, M. Garbit, on the serious consequences which the prolongation of this state of affairs will have on the prosperity of the island. The governor has already cabled to the minister of the colonies on the subject and it is hoped that it will be found possible to send ships of large tonnage to the ports affected. The graphite industry in Madagascar is an important one; a great number of the natives depending upon it for a livelihood. Before the war Germany was the chief buyer of this mineral which is used for the manufacture of crucibles in metallurgical works. At the present time the metal is in great demand and with the restoration of the transport facilities this Madagascar industry should be working at high pressure.

## PROTECT YOURSELF!

AGAINST SUBSTITUTES AT  
FOUNTAINS, HOTELS OR ELSEWHERE  
GET  
**HORLICK'S**  
THE ORIGINAL  
MALTED MILK  
The Food-Drink for All Ages  
Rich Milk, Malt Grain Extract, in Powder  
Unless you say "HORLICK'S"  
you may get a Substitute.

## Go to the Woods

There are many beautiful tracts of woodland within a few miles of Boston famous for their charm, including Middlesex Fells, Stony Brook Reservation, Norumbega Park, Blue Hills, Dorchester Park and Lexington Park.

ENGRAVED CARDS Sent, per 100  
high, per 100 \$1.50. Shaded Old English, \$2.00.  
These prices delivered to any part of the United States. Samples on request. All orders must be accompanied by P. O. Money Order, Remittance, etc. Write name plainly when ordering. These prices do not include address; name only.  
EVANSVILLE ENGRAVING CO.  
Evansville, Indiana.

## CASE

—the way of  
hidden values.  
We're an  
enterprising  
booklet to  
send you.  
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## FUTURE POLICY OF COOPERATION TOLD IN ENGLAND

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LEICESTER, England—In the course of a paper on "The Future Policy of Cooperation, National and International," which he read before the cooperative congress at Leicester recently, Aneurin William, M. P., said that personally he believed in political action for many social reforms, but there were objections to cooperators being in alliance with any political party. Their policy must be to spread distributive cooperation over the whole country. Cooperative societies were already great employers of labor, and in wage conditions and hours they should be not only equal to the best competitive employers, but, as far as possible, they should set the pace. He believed that the future policy of cooperative societies toward labor would be more and more a policy of copartnership.

It should be part of their policy to develop cooperative credit societies and cooperative agricultural societies of all kinds on the lines which had achieved such gigantic success in other countries. Then, as regarded cooperative housing, there was much that the state and the municipality should do for housing, but it should not all be left to them. There was much that could best be done by voluntary association. The well-paid artisans could provide houses for themselves by association better than any one could do. Cooperative housing was the next greatest field for the development of their movement and for the investment of hundreds of millions of working class capital, but if the societies were to have a great policy of housing, they must judiciously make themselves owners of land. Nor was it only for housing that they should do that. The land was the great source of raw materials, and the chain of cooperation would be completed in proportion as cooperators made themselves owners of the sources of raw materials.

## EMPLOYMENT OF SCOTTISH WOMEN ON TRAMWAY CARS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers at their annual conference, held a prolonged discussion on the question of the employment of female labor on the tramway cars. Mr. Pickford, at the commencement, moved the following resolutions: "That this conference strongly protests against the introduction of female labor on tramway work, and hereby instructs the executive council to use every means necessary in supporting the members against the introduction of this class of labor." Speaking to his resolution Mr. Pickford said he knew that the government had appealed to the women of the country to take up the duties of men. There was, however, a limit to that matter.

Mr. Bawdon, on behalf of the executive, pointed out that there were occupations being carried on successfully by women which some months ago they would have said were unsuitable for them. The executive believed that the wisest course that they, as a society, could follow was to see that their positions as drivers and conductors, or as workers upon cars were not prejudiced in any way by the introduction of female labor, and that they had sufficient guarantees that at the conclusion of the war every woman should be dismissed and the places restored to the men.

Roberts Isaacs, presiding, said he took it that they were all opposed to the introduction of female labor. Mr. McLean moved an amendment a resolution to the effect that the conference regarded the introduction of female labor on the tram cars as a most unwise innovation and entered an emphatic protest against the same. Mr. Sullivan who seconded said that the female labor question of the country would settle itself, provided the executive insisted that the same conditions were given to men and women alike. The amendment was carried almost unanimously.







## LAW PROTECTING U. S. FLAG SAID TO WORK WELL

Thirty-Eight States Now Have  
Acts Forbidding Desecration  
of the Stars and Stripes Includ-  
ing Use in Advertising

Massachusetts' flag law, as revised in 1913, is working satisfactorily, according to patriotic society members and others interested in preventing desecration of the national emblem. Thirty-eight of the states in the Union now have a flag law, most of them along the same lines as the Massachusetts law. The National Association of Patriotic Instructors, among other organizations, is planning to secure the introduction into the next session of Congress of a bill aimed to result in national legislation regulating the use of the stars and stripes.

Only under a federal law, it is said, can the flag be protected from use in connection with advertising, one of the points covered by the revised Massachusetts law, for the act exempts from its penalties the use of the national emblem or shield when it is part of a trade mark approved by the federal patent office.

Yet without a federal law much has been done, as in the case of a large brewing firm which abandoned the use of the shield upon its teams as a result of the pressure of popular opinion.

The Massachusetts flag law, like the similar laws in many other states, acts to prevent the shipment of many articles of merchandise upon which the flag is represented in a manner forbidden by these laws. Thus, the paper blocks and the children's slate pencils which long were decorated or wrapped in representations of the United States flag, are being put out by the makers in other forms now, since it was found that such use of the stars and stripes was actionable.

Though little is heard of the activities of the patriotic organizations which call attention to infractions of the flag law, nevertheless much is done in a quiet way, the aim being to proceed without publicity as long as the person or corporation addressed regarding the misuse of the flag shows willingness to end the infractions.

Members of these patriotic societies say they are convinced that many of the instances of misuse of the flag as part of advertising result from ignorance of the law or thoughtlessness, coupled with a lively consciousness of the value of the emblem as an attractor of attention.

As a result of the law the national flag is no longer used in theatrical productions as material for clothing the chorus in musical comedies, as this has been found to conflict with the law in each of the 38 states that have a statute against the misuse of the stars and stripes. Recently a Boston theater manager courteously ceased picturing the flag on a stereoscopic screen, and by means of a second lens throwing printed words upon the white stripes, at the request of a Boston patriotic organization.

Because of the wording of the law, a Boston bookseller has raised the question of the legality of selling or exposing for sale any book bearing a picture of the flag upon the cover, or containing illustrations representing the flag. The bookseller also points out that according to a literal interpretation of the law in Massachusetts, that a post card or photograph of a building upon which the United States flag is flying, or representation of the emblem upon stationery, "whether used by the society responsible for the law, or by any of the patriotic societies, is also a violation."

Members of patriotic societies state that the bookseller's contention is well taken, but that they are aiming at a rational interpretation of the law, and so would never seek its enforcement to the length of bringing suit against the seller of a book that sought to honor the flag, by explaining the meaning and history of the national emblem. Nor would they consider stopping the sale of post cards which were not obviously using the flag as a means of attracting attention or advertising value. Stoppage only of the desecration of the stars and stripes is their aim, they say.

As for the use of the emblem on stationery, it is said that only national organizations use the flag in this way. Because of the stringency of the Massachusetts law, state organizations feel they have no right so to use the emblem, under the terms of the present act, though the intent of the framers of the act was not to make it irrationally stringent. The intent, they repeat, is only to prevent the desecration of the stars and stripes through its abuse, or misuse as a means of attractive advertising attention. A rational interpretation of the law, they say, would insure any person against legal action.

The question has also been brought up as to the effect on interstate commerce of the enforcement of the Massachusetts flag law. This effect was considered in 1913 when the Legislature, at the request of Governor Fox, deferred the date for the law becoming effective for several months "to meet the manifest necessities of the merchants of the state."

Members of the patriotic societies argue that the law works no hardship commercially, as manufacturers everywhere are now well informed as to the enactment, and in view of its widespread adoption by 38 states, it would be poor business policy for any manufacturer to put out goods that misused the national flag in any way.

The Massachusetts law, in so far as it

forbids the use of the flag in connection with advertising, reads as follows:

Section 5 of Chapter 570, Massachusetts Acts and Resolves, approved May 22, 1914.

Whoever publicly mutilates, tramples upon, defaces or treats contemptuously the flag of the United States or of Massachusetts, whether such flag is public or private property or whoever displays such flag or any representation thereof upon which are words, figures, advertisements or designs, or who shall in this commonwealth expose to public view, manufacture, sell, expose for sale, give away or have in possession for sale or to give away or for any purpose, any article or substance, being an article of merchandise or a receptacle of merchandise or articles upon which shall be attached through a wrapping or otherwise, engraved or printed in any manner a representation of the United States flag, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100; but a flag which belongs to a Grand Army post, to a camp of the Legion of Spanish War Veterans or which is the property of or is used in the service of the United States or of this commonwealth may have the names of battles and the name and number of the organization to which such flag belongs inscribed thereon. Words, figures, advertisements or designs attached to, or directly or indirectly connected with, the flag or any representation thereof in such manner that the flag or its representation is used to attract attention to or advertise such words, figures, advertisements or designs, shall for the purposes of this act be deemed to be upon the flag. Trial justices shall have jurisdiction of violations of the provisions of this section.

That the Massachusetts flag law is too strict and inclusive in its provisions is the claim of several booksellers and dealers in small wares. In this connection W. B. Clark of Boston, points out that under the law any public or private library which has any book or books with illustrations representing the United States flag printed on or within it is also amenable, and that the Boston Public Library has actually no right to keep on its shelves or issue for circulation any one of the several excellent books it possesses having the United States flag for their subject.

"A strong effort is to be made next session to secure a modification of the Massachusetts law," says Mr. Clarke, "so that an act more workable may be placed on the statute books. The present law is so inclusive as to be unenforceable in any strict interpretation. It is illegal, for instance, to take a photograph of the State House, for use either as an illustration, in a book or upon a postcard, since the photograph would constitute a technical violation of the present law in that it would show the flags flying at the capitol."

"I am strongly in favor of a state law to prevent the desecration of the national flag, but the present act exceeds its intent and becomes only another one of the many unenforceable laws upon our statute books. These unenforceable laws not only hamper the exercise of the proper enforcement of law and order, but are a drag upon the interests of citizens who are unable to conduct their businesses freely, not knowing the exact scope of the law, or rather the exact scope with which it will be enforced."

"Far fewer unenforceable laws would get on the statute books of this state if we had a solicitor general, an attorney of high standing and broad knowledge of law, who would pass on the bills while they were still before the committees. This would practically insure that no unconstitutional laws be placed on the statute books. I believe the present law to be so inclusive and stringent as to be unconstitutional. It is certainly unenforceable."

## BISHOP HAMILTON SPEAKS AT LAYING OF CORNERSTONE

Bishop John W. Hamilton of Boston was the principal speaker at the laying of the cornerstone of the Fred H. Seavey Memorial at Shawmut avenue and Osborn place Sunday afternoon. The stone was laid by Mrs. David Floyd, a sister of Mr. Seavey for whom the building is named, assisted by George E. Henry of Winchester, who has taken active interest in the settlement.

The completed structure will represent an expenditure of about \$100,000 and it will be used in aid of men out of work. It will be equipped with a restaurant, tailor shop, baths, lodgings, library and employment bureau, and will house 1000 men.

Bishop Hamilton in his address said that the church can be held responsible for the war in Europe because it has failed to make understood its mission. He declared that Boston had failed to recognize the mission of the church in that it does not understand that the law as well as religion has its foundation in the church. He said the city licenses the sale of liquor and therefore authorizes people to use it and inconsistently declares the result to be a crime.

## PENNSYLVANIA FULL CREW REPEAL VETO

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Governor Brumbaugh announced Sunday night that he had voted the bill designed to repeal the full crew law of Pennsylvania, passed after an extensive publicity campaign conducted by the railroads of the state. The bill was passed by the employees of the roads and labor organizations generally. The Governor says the railroad companies deserve fair consideration, "the same that is guaranteed to the humblest citizens and no more," and that if "they can demonstrate to him within the next two years that the law now in operation is not fair to them and to employees," it will be the duty of all officials to do justly by them.

## JOSEPH WALKER MAKES AN APPEAL FOR PROHIBITION

Need of a prohibition amendment in Massachusetts was urged by Joseph Walker, Sunday, in an address on the Common under the auspices of the poster campaign of the Boston Associated Charities. Mr. Walker criticized conditions in Boston and declared that if "the life of the nation is to be saved, if our free institutions are to be preserved, the city especially must be freed from the corrupting influence of liquor and the liquor traffic. Official reports," continued Mr. Walker, "show that the liquor evil is growing here in Massachusetts as elsewhere. As a real remedy local action has proved a failure. We have dabbled with this question long enough and the time has now come to deal with it."

"There is but one real remedy, and that is the total suppression of the liquor traffic throughout the United States. We therefore stand for a national constitutional amendment which shall forbid throughout the country the manufacture, sale, transportation and importation of liquor to be used as a beverage."

"This is a drastic remedy, and it does, of course, interfere with personal liberty, just as the suppression of the sale of opium and other drugs interferes with personal liberty. The answer to this line of argument is that it is the only effective remedy and that the evil is great enough to warrant it."

"I am not impressed with the argument that prohibition entails loss of revenue, for aside from all moral questions involved, the money cost of the liquor traffic, to the municipality, the state and the nation, far exceeds the loss of revenue incident to its suppression. Add to this the loss of efficiency in industry and the money cost of the liquor traffic is enormous."

"I am not impressed with the argument put forth by some labor men, that prohibition means loss of employment. I believe that for every working man, who loses his job through prohibition, many will find new employment. The billions of dollars spent every year for liquor would, if spent for the necessities and comforts of life, greatly increase the demand for these good things. Total abstinence means that the people, as a whole, will earn more and spend more."

## MR. SHAW URGES ANNIHILATION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Annihilation as the remedy for the liquor evil was urged by William Shaw, candidate of the Prohibition party for Governor, at a rally last night, of the temperance reform clubs of East Boston, at the Meridian Street Methodist church. Mr. Shaw criticized the attitude of other gubernatorial candidates on the liquor question.

Mr. Shaw referred to the definite efforts of the liquor interests to organize all the labor unions in the state against prohibition, and said he had no fear of the result. The time has passed when votes can be delivered en bloc.

"The cooperation of some of the leaders may be purchased," he said, "but no man can convince the sober, intelligent workman that the liquor business is an aid to any legitimate trade. I have lived and worked and dealt with laboring men all my life, and I am confident that the vast majority of working men know that the saloon is their worst enemy. It means money wasted, jobs lost and homes ruined."

Attention was called to paid advertisements run in country newspapers over individual names, intended, said Mr. Shaw, to influence public opinion and counteract the growth of prohibition sentiment.

## OLEOMARGARINE TAX SUMMARIZED

WASHINGTON—How violators of the oleomargarine law have defrauded the federal government out of at least \$27,000,000 due in stamp and special taxes is indicated by Secretary McAdoo in a statement based upon a preliminary report on a widespread investigation conducted by Commissioner Osborne of the internal revenue bureau.

Frauds committed as long ago as 1902, immediately after the enactment of the law, have been uncovered by the commissioner. He began his inquiry some months ago and from time to time news of prosecutions has reached the public, but until the issuance of Secretary McAdoo's statement no inkling had been given of the wide scope of the investigation or of its extraordinary results.

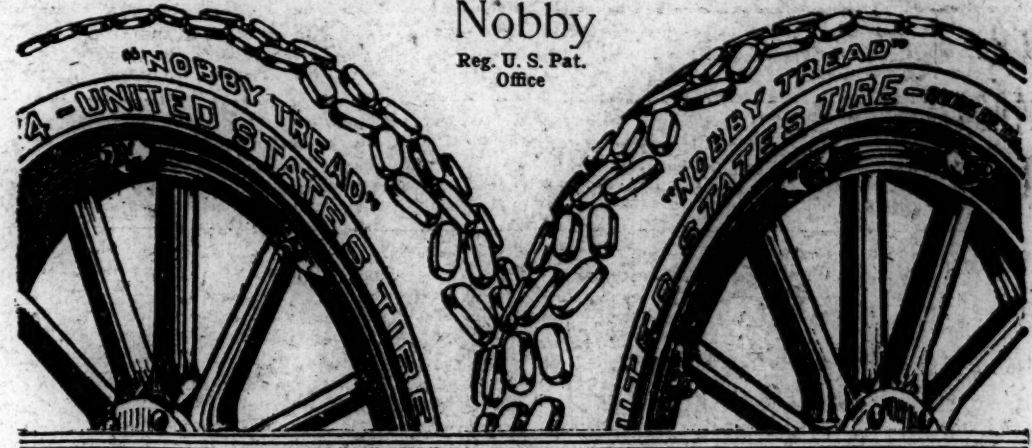
## SOCIETY OF MIDLAND AUTHORS IS TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO—Plans for an annual convention of the Society of Midland Authors, covering the writers of 12 states of the middle West, are being formulated by a committee of the society consisting of John M. Stahl, Clara E. McLaughlin, and Wallace Rice. Details of the meeting are to be worked out at the home of the society's president, H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, June 26.

## THE RANGER AT WILLEMSTAD

Arrival of the Ranger at Willemstad is announced by the commissioners of the Massachusetts nautical school, who have received a cablegram from Capt. P. W. Hourigan, U. S. N., notifying them that the vessel put into that port on June 18.



## Excess Over 5,000 Miles

We want to find and consult with any "Nobby Tread" users who are not securing excess mileage.

This wonderful anti-skid tire properly inflated is constantly giving enormous excess mileages over and above its extraordinary adjustment basis of 5,000 miles.

## "Nobby Tread" Tires

Thousands upon thousands of "Nobby Tread" users are securing mileages of

8,000 Miles  
10,000 Miles  
12,000 Miles

Today through sheer merit alone, "Nobby Tread" Tires are the largest selling high-grade anti-skid tires in the world.

Boston Branch: United States Tire Company  
560 Commonwealth Avenue

"Nobby Tread" Tires are sold by Leading Reliable Dealers. Do not accept substitutes



United States Tires  
Made by the Largest Rubber Company in the World  
(Employing 55,484 Men)



## SHIP SUBSIDIES AGAIN APPROVED BY THE CHAMBERS

Directors Indorse U. S. Aid to  
Merchant Marine, but Oppose  
Government Ownership

Approval by the Boston Chamber of Commerce directors of federal subsidies to build up a permanent merchant marine of the United States and opposition to government ownership or operation were reaffirmed in a vote on a referendum of 12 questions and propositions from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and which was the subject of a report by the committee on merchant marine of the Boston Chamber.

The Chamber voted in the negative on the following:  
"Do you favor the government undertaking the purchase, construction, or charter of vessels for mercantile purposes, together with the operation of such vessels?"  
"Do you favor ownership of merchant vessels by the government but with operation by private parties under lease?"

"The committee (of the United States) recommends that federal licenses should be taken out by lines, domestic and foreign, engaged in shipping between ports of the United States and other countries."

The vote was yes on four questions, as follows:

"Do you favor subsidies from the government sufficient to offset the difference in cost between operation of vessels under the American flag and operation in the same deep-sea trades under foreign flags?"

"Do you favor subventions from the government to establish regular mail and freight lines under the American flag to countries in which the commercial interests of the United States are important, and to American dependencies?"

"The committee (of the United States) recommends the creation of a federal shipping board to investigate and report to Congress regarding the navigation laws and to have full jurisdiction, under the law, in all matters pertaining to over-sea transportation."

"The committee (of the United States) recommends that the ocean mail law of

1891 be amended by lowering the speed for first-class steamers from 20 to 14 knots and for second-class steamers from 16 to 12 knots, and by making the compensation adequate to permit the establishment of lines of steamships carrying both mail and freight."

The directors did not express any opinion on the erection of a marine development company to lend money secured by first mortgages on ships, nor on the proposal looking toward legislation which would abolish deferred rebates and providing for supervision of rates by the federal shipping board, with requirements for filing with the board schedules of rates and all agreements among overseas lines.

## CANADA GETS 30,000 SETTLERS FROM THE U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Since the war began 30,000 United States settlers have taken up their homes in Canada, according to official advice just received by the Washington government. Allowing \$500 cash and settlers' effects worth \$350 to each of the 30,000, which is believed to be a fair average, Canada is \$25,500,000 better off because these former citizens of the United States have decided to take up their future abode there.

With the outbreak of the war and the consequent disorganization of the Atlantic steamship service, emigration to Canada from the mother country and continental Europe has practically ceased. Between Aug. 1, 1914, and April 30, 1915, say the official figures, the British arrivals have been about 12,000 and those from the continent about 3700.

## DR. WINSHIP PREACHES AT BRIDGEWATER

BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—The Rev. Dr. A. E. Winship of Boston preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of the state normal school here Sunday in the assembly hall of the school. Dr. Winship is a Boston editor and a graduate in the class of 1865.

The graduating exercises will be held Tuesday forenoon and the class day exercises in the afternoon.

## CALVIN COOLIDGE CANDIDATE FOR LIEUT.-GOVERNOR

President of Senate Announces  
He Will Seek Republican  
Nomination at the Primaries

Calvin Coolidge of Northampton, president of the Senate for the last two years, and former mayor of Northampton, has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. In the following statement given to the press today he says: "I am a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor."

"This announcement is made for the purpose of informing my fellow citizens of my plans. From time to time I shall discuss my reasons for being a candidate and place before the voters an expression of my views upon those issues which confront the people of Massachusetts."

Mr. Coolidge was a member of the House in 1907 and 1908, mayor of Northampton in 1910 and 1911, and has represented the Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden senatorial district in the Senate for the last three years, for two of which he has been the presiding officer of

the upper branch of the Legislature. Prior to his membership in the House he successfully served in the city council of Northampton, as city solicitor of that city, and as clerk of courts.

Mr. Coolidge is a native of Plymouth, Vt., was educated at St. Johnsbury Academy and Amherst College, from which he was graduated in 1895, and is a lawyer.

In 1914, with a Senate composed of 21 Republicans, 17 Democrats and two Progressives, Senator Coolidge received 31 votes for president, and this year was the unanimous choice of the upper branch for presiding officer.

## NATIONAL GUARDS IN CAMP

BURLINGTON, Vt.—National guard cavalry officers and non-commissioned officers numbering 156, from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island have arrived here and will begin today a week of instruction by lectures and practical field work at Fort Ethan Allen, where they are in camp. A feature of the work that is new this year is mounted pistol practice.

## GENERAL BOOTH IN BOSTON

Gen. Ballington Booth, commander-in-chief of the Volunteers of America, gave an address on "The Power of Prayer" Sunday afternoon in the Volunteer Mission hall, 39 Howard street. A half-hour service of song preceded the address.

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

**SHEPARD STORES**

TREMONT ST. WINTER ST. TEMPLE PL.

The SHEPARD STORES—The Home of Complete Assortments in

**KAYSER SILK GLOVES**

—The Shepard Glove Store now offers an assortment, none better in Boston, of these famous gloves, embracing this season's every style and color tendency in all the desirable lengths.

2-Clasp Washable Chamouette Gloves 50c

16-Button Silk Gloves \$1.00

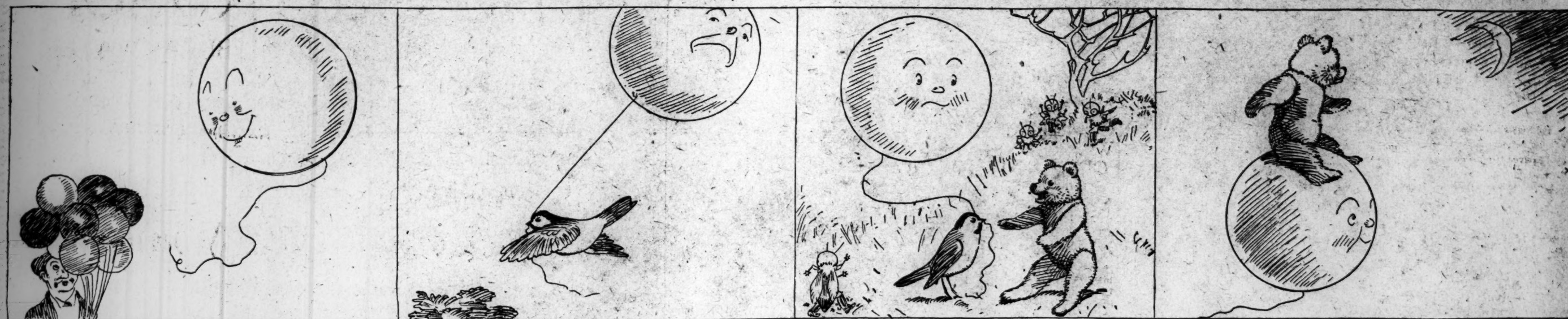
—Bolton thumb; pique sewn; spear-point back.

—Heavy silk; Paris point back; double-tipped fingers.



# THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Daring Ted Takes a Ride to the Moon Astride of a Big Blue Balloon



With a saucy fling of his curly string  
The Blue Balloon's away;  
The others are brothers, and each one smoothers  
The shout that might betray.

They, though repressed, are gaily dressed  
In orange, yellow and red;  
But the Blue Balloon is punished soon,  
As truants are, 'tis said.

Chickadee, a-wing, secures his string,  
When he's gone about a mile;  
Balloon (wouldn't you?) feels doubly blue  
And has lost his pleasant smile.

So he's holding back upon the track,  
Chick tugs at his curious queue;  
Then he shows the prize to Ted, who cries,  
"For you 'twill never do."

"I would bob, you see, above the tree  
And show where your home-nest lies";  
Says Chick, "Yet we hear it's a good idea  
Sometimes to advertise."

Cries Ted, "But I have longed to fly  
Like the bees" (this made them grin);  
"Now I'll ride away as free as they  
On my Ma-zeppa-lin."



So he takes a turn to the moon to learn  
If it's made of cheese (some doubt it);  
He sits astride on a horn to ride  
And asks the Moon about it.

The Balloon has seen a comet green  
Just whizzing up the track;  
He leans too far and the blazing star  
Runs into him, with a whack!

He had to smash (we see the crash)  
When they met, this airy pair;  
Tho' the Blue Balloon looked big 's a moon  
He is nothing now but air.

"Oh, my," says Teddy, "when I am ready  
For home—what shall I do?"  
Says Moon, "Don't worry, for there's no hurry,  
And I'll take care of you."

"That slender spire is drawing nigher,  
Like a ladder to the sky;  
Now a bear, I'm aware, can clamber where  
He really could not fly."

The spire at last comes sailing past  
And touches the moon's bright tip;  
So Teddy swings and, catching, clings,  
Then slides down-town—Ker-zzzzip!

### Enlarging Pictures From Unsuitable Negatives

It has sometimes been stated in textbooks that to make an enlarged print from a negative is really just as simple and easy as to take a contact print from it; but this is soon found to be fact only when the scale of contrasts in the negative is suited to the bromide paper on which the enlargement is made. It is perfectly true that when we have a really first-rate negative, which is not too opaque, which is soft and full of sparkling detail, and without any visible trace of fog—well, then to make an enlarged print from it is the simplest thing in the world, and it goes without saying that all negatives that are intended for enlarging should approach this ideal as closely as possible.

But the fact remains, that many of them are far from it. I have some, for instance, which are exactly suitable for printing, say, in platinum, and in this beautiful process they give us as fine a print as could be desired; but when I come to try to make enlargements from them they defy all efforts, and I find I can produce nothing but prints of the "soot and whitewash" order, writes a contributor to the Amateur Photographer.

There are several well-known but little-used methods of enlarging from this class of negative—little used probably because in the hands of the amateur, who wants only to employ them on rare occasions, they seem to be uncertain in the way they work. The best-known method (and it ought to be even better known than it is) is Sterry's process. Another method that sometimes succeeds splendidly is to tone a harsh negative to a blue color, when it will yield a much softer print. But this not only changes the negative permanently but also renders the control of the final result rather difficult.

For those readers who are not already acquainted with Sterry's process, just referred to, the following description may prove useful:

The peculiar action of chromic acid, bichromate of potassium, etc., on bromide papers was observed by Mr. Sterry during experiments relative to the latent image. He noted that if an exposed plate or sheet of bromide paper were rinsed in a very dilute solution of chromic acid or bichromate of potassium, etc., and then developed, the range of gradation was considerably lengthened, and "soft" prints, therefore, were obtainable from "hard" negatives, or a "hard" paper was practically converted into a "soft" one. The process is particularly applicable to the making of enlargements, and there is absolutely no occasion for any one to turn out hard "black and white" enlargements.

Mr. Sterry recommended the use of bichromate of potassium, of which he used a 10 per cent stock solution as follows:

Potassium bichromate ..... 1 ounce  
Water to make up to ..... 10 ounces  
Strongest ammonia (.880) ..... 1 dram

For working purposes it is found that the following strengths of the bichromate solution are the best working limits for bromides: one part of the potassium bichromate in 1000 parts of water

to one part of the bichromate in 500 parts of water. To make these solutions, add from 50 to 100 minims of the 10 per cent bichromate stock solution to 10 ounces of water.

The first thing to be done is to ascertain the exposure which will bring out the detail in the highest lights (neglecting all else) when developed in the usual manner. Then make a dilute solution of the bichromate as described, the actual strength required for any particular negative or grade of paper being quickly learned after a few trials, and thenceforth may be judged without trial. Make the full exposure as already indicated, and immerse for three minutes in the diluted bichromate bath, preliminary rinsing with clean water being necessary only in large sizes of paper to keep them

### SCHOOL COMPETITIONS IN CANADA

One of the most important steps ever taken by the department of agriculture to forward the interest of the younger generation in the practical study of the agricultural problems of Saskatchewan, is the inauguration this year of several competitions for the school children, according to the Regina Leader. Ten municipalities in which are located altogether about 150 rural schools have entered in the competitions, and this means that over 1000 children will be competing for the prizes offered by the department.

The competition will be decided at the school fairs which will be held in October this fall. There are three classes of competitions, one for the schools, and two specials for the girls, besides stock judging for the boys.

Growing Fodder Corn, three varieties—Northwestern Dent, Longfellow and Compton's Early.

Growing Seed Corn, one variety—Free Press Corn.

Potatoes, two varieties—Wee McGregor, Ash Leaved Kidney.

Poultry—White Wyandottes, for girls only.

Scholarship—Best school garden.

Schools—Best school exhibit.

Identification of plants.

Identification of seeds.

Grain judging.

Stock Judging—For boys only.

Specials, for girls only—Three pieces of sewing.

The competitions are in charge of the agricultural secretaries of the following municipalities, which have entered for the fairs, during October: Chester 125, Sutton 103, Bone Creek 108, Big Stick 141, Millington 249, Sliding Hills 273, Mount Hope 279, Douglas 436, Merlin 499.

This year the matter has been in charge of the weeds and seed branch of the department of agriculture, but in the future all such work will be under the special direction of the directors of school agriculture.

In speaking of this matter to the officials of the department, the Leader was informed that nothing had ever been thought of that had taken such a grip on the rural schools. Great interest is

manifested by the teachers and pupils alike, who not only have been vigilant in the matter of beautifying school grounds but have also obtained special plots of ground on the homesteads where interesting experiments are carried out. The idea of starting these competitions in Canada came partly from the results of the work accomplished in the southern democracy and in the competitions instituted for school children in the middle western states of the Union. In the South and middle West school children have demonstrated that intensive farming under the guidance of their teachers is the one thing that farmers of the districts never knew anything about.

### HOW INK YOU NOW BEHOLD IS MADE

Probably no other medium has done more toward broadening the culture of the world than printers' ink. Yet despite its universal use, there are few who know the materials used or realize the processes required to prepare ink for printing. A new exhibit in the division of graphic arts of the United States National museum, located in the Smithsonian building, at Washington, well illustrates the several different processes and shows the many ingredients in the making of printers' ink.

The materials fall into two groups, the pigment or color, and the medium or varnish in which it is ground. The varnish is prepared from linseed oil and rosin; while linseed oil is the most satisfactory medium, cheaper ones, such as rosin oil, and even mineral oil are used. Various gums and waxes are employed to give a greater consistency. The drying quality is increased by the addition of metallic substances which tend to make the oil in the ink oxidize. This ink does not dry in the common sense, by evaporation, but passes through a chemical change which leaves a totally different substance. The varnish holds the color pigments together, and makes possible their mechanical manipulation on

the presses, lending luminosity and added richness to the colors. In preparing the varnish the oil is first boiled and burned until it arrives at the proper consistency, when the rosin is stirred in. The pigment is added and the mass ground to an impalpable fineness. Such an ink must have free distribution, leaving the work clear and sharp, with no oil on the paper; it must not adhere too tenaciously to the types, but leave them clean, and must at the same time dry quickly on the paper, but not on the rollers; besides which, it must be proof against the effect of time. In the manufacture of the common black ink, lampblack and carbon black are the most common pigments. They are really the same thing—that is, finely divided carbon—but differ in the process of manufacture. Sometimes a little indigo or Prussian blue is also employed with the carbon. For wood engraving carbon and ivory black, or a very fine bone black known as Frankfort black, are mixed. In lithographic reproductions Paris black is used.

The ingredients in colored inks include some chemically made colors, such as vermilion, Prussian or bronze blue, chrome yellow and ultramarine blue. The "lake" pigments, made by precipitating a coal tar dyestuff on a metallic base, produce colors of greater brilliancy and extreme fineness of texture.

### Indian Party Affords Much Fun for Boys and Girls

An Indian party is a novel idea for children in summer. The boys may wear their Indian play suits, while the little girls come dressed as squaws. Invitations are written on birch bark and Navajo blankets, bows and arrows are used for decorations.

For amusement arrange a series of athletic events. There may be running races, jumping hurdles, throwing and turning of poles, driving geese or chickens, and wheelbarrow races.

One contest is called the "standing high jump." Suspend three doughnuts in a doorway about four inches higher than the mouths of the contestants. Tie their hands behind their backs with handkerchiefs, and see who can get the first bite from the doughnut.

A star hunt is another game which is appropriate to the occasion and which youngsters always enjoy. Cut stars from red, white and blue cardboard and hide them around the lawn. Ring a bell as a signal for the children to start, then at the end of 20 minutes ring it again. Each star should have a pin stuck in it, and a prize is given to the guest who succeeds in finding and pinning on the largest number.—Chicago Herald.

### Little Problems

175. An officer in the government served four years for a salary of \$6000 per annum. What was the amount due at the end of the time, no part having been paid, allowing 6 per cent interest?

Answer to Little Problem No. 174.—Entire surface of prism is 1408 square feet.

### Winnipeg Schools Have Big Spelling Competition

A spelling competition of unusual extent and interest has just been concluded in Winnipeg, Man. It was promoted by the Free Press of that city, which contributed a silver medal for the champion in each of the 29 public schools taking part and a gold medal for the winner in the contest of the champions. The committee of arrangements consisted of J. T. Haig, M. P. P., chairman Winnipeg school board; Dr. D. M. McIntyre, superintendent of schools; Mayor R. D. Waugh; T. R. Deacon, president, Canadian Club; Charles K. Newcombe, B. A., provincial inspector of education; Dr. C. N. Bell, secretary Winnipeg grain exchange.

The Walker theatre was the scene of the final competition. Teachers and pupils of the 40 schools in the city were seated on the floor and in the first balcony. To the parents were allotted the 800 seats in the second balcony. Some of the words which made champions in the preliminary matches were minaret, reminiscence, wan, erase, scintillar, consummation, bouquet, isosceles, intermezzo, moccasins, myrmidons, and piteous.

Twenty-nine spellers lined up in the decisive "bee." One by one they went down until only seven were left—five girls and two boys. "At this juncture," says the Free Press, "the candidates began to use great circumspection before attacking a word. Mary Gordon, of the Laura Secord school, and Frank Law, of Luxton school, were spelled down. This left Norman Arnott as the only upholder of masculine prestige. He failed to spell the word "duteous" correctly. This narrowed the competition to a quartet of girl spellers, viz., Isabel von Ebertz, of the Alexandra school; Rebecca Ornstein, of the Aberdeen school; Jean Smith, of Greenway, and Mary Morrow of the Mulvey school.

"The word 'galley's' was responsible for the downfall of Rebecca Ornstein, and a little time afterward Jean Smith

was vanquished by the word 'rallery.' Both Isabel von Ebertz and Mary Morrow spelled 'sacriligious' incorrectly, and then Mary failed on the word 'proboles,' which her opponent spelled correctly.

"There was round after round of applause when Isabel von Ebertz was hailed as the victor, after an hour and a half of hard-spelling. Dr. McIntyre then distributed the silver medals to the various school champions. Each boy and girl on stepping forward was given a round of applause. The last medal to

be given was the gold medal to the city champion, Isabel von Ebertz. The spelling bee closed with the singing of the national anthem. In its comments on the event, the Free Press said: "It is a not uncommon criticism of the modern school that its drilling of pupils in spelling is less thorough than under the old systems of primary education; but this theory got no support from the exhibition given by the bright boys and girls who battled for the glory of their schools in the Walker theater."

"I noticed an article in the Journal of Education about the practical application of problems. I found a class in my school that had been over measurements (except that it was not reviewed). The test was not as good as I wished it to be. Well, I said, 'reviewing is no particular pleasure to me. I'm just as anxious for you to begin percentage as you are anxious to begin, but first I want some evidence that you know something about measurements. Let's see what it would cost to paper this room.' 'How long is it?' they asked. 'Measure it and find out,' I answered. 'Oh, good!' exclaimed one of my 13-year-old boys. 'Now we can walk all around in school.' And he did. He even stood up on one of the old

desks and held a string which he had previously measured to the top of a window while the other drew it tight to the bottom and found where it touched. We papered, carpeted, plastered, fathed and floored the schoolroom. We found the number of bricks necessary for an underpinning. We found the cost of excavating a cellar for it. We found the number of cords of wood that could be stored in the entry. We found how many tons of hard and how many tons of soft coal could be stored there. We even calculated the number of bushels in a wheat bin of that size. Then I gave another examination. Two papers came in without a mistake in method, and only one mistake in work. We began percentage."—Journal of Education.

One quarter cupful molasses, one half cupful butter, two tablespoonfuls boiling water, one cupful sugar, one tablespoonful vinegar, flavoring.

Place the ingredients, previously mixed, over the fire and boil until brittle when tried in cold water. Now pour into buttered pans and after cooling a little cut into squares or diamonds. The cost of materials in this recipe is about 14 cents.

Butter-Scotch

### Features of Oxford, Time-Honored Seat of Learning

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor.) LONDON—Perhaps no city in the United Kingdom has a greater wealth of history than the ancient city of learning on the banks of the Isis. Situated some 50 miles west-northwest of London, the view of Oxford from the old approach from the capital by Headington or from the top of Radcliffe is a sight not soon to be forgotten. As it has been well put, the towers and spires, numerous and yet varied in character, the quadrangles old and new with their profusion of carved stone work, the groves and avenues of trees, the quiet college gardens and well-watered valleys and encircling hills, all combine to make Oxford the fairest city in England.

So numerous indeed are its buildings and so rich their history that it is possible only to refer almost at random to such world-famed structures as the Bodleian library, with its priceless man-

uscripts and vast array of books, to the Sheldonian theater, the scene of so many "enactments," and then the series of beautiful colleges, amongst which perhaps Magdalen stands out most conspicuously. Magdalen has been styled the most beautiful and most complete in plan of all the colleges. The extensive water walks in the Cherwell meadows, the deer park, the cloisters with their ivy-grown walls and quaint emblematic sculptures, the rich new buildings of pure Gothic, and above all, the tower, combine to make a perfect picture.

In its history, Oxford dates back to the earliest times. The Oxenford of the very early days, after the peace of Wedmore, Oxford became a border town between Mercia and Wessex. It grew rapidly and was the scene of sundry meetings of the Witenagemot, and before the Norman conquest was often the residence of English kings. After the conquest, it gradually developed its present character as a seat of religion and

learning. According to the Osney Chronicle, it was in 1133 that organized teaching was first recorded as having been given in Oxford and the foundation thus laid for the university of the future. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the university grew rapidly and students from all quarters flocked into Oxford.

In the civil wars the town became prominent as the headquarters of the royalist party and the meeting place of the King's Parliament, and it was here that the King retired after Edgehill. Charles II. held the last Oxford Parliament in 1681, the House of Lords sitting in Christchurch hall, the Commons in the schools. During the reigns of the Georges, the city, as distinct from the university, which was Jacobite, was strongly Hanoverian. Today, of course, Oxford retains its foremost place in the world of learning and many thousands of scholars everywhere regard it with affection and reverence.



## ALUMNI RETURN FOR DARTMOUTH COMMENCEMENT

Many Reunions Held and Today Is Given Over to Old Graduates and to Seniors, Who Observe Class Day

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)  
HANOVER, N. H.—Since Saturday afternoon, when the Dartmouth alumni special arrived from Boston with several hundred alumni on board, Dartmouth graduates have been flocking back to Hanover for the one hundred and forty-sixth annual commencement. The procession up the hill Saturday afternoon was headed by the class of 1912's auto truck with a piano and orchestra aboard, which had come from Boston in a special car, chartered especially for the occasion by Russell Steiner of Boston.

This morning the streets about the campus were thronged with people to witness the antics of the classes of 1910 and 1912 on the campus. The effort was to produce a burlesque on anything from a baseball game to the present European war. They were led around by 1912's piano and a burlesque orchestra.

### Seniors' Exercises

After luncheon this afternoon the seniors met at the traditional "senior fence" on the west side of the campus and led by the second regiment band of New Hampshire marched around the quadrangle to the green in front of Dartmouth hall. Here Charles E. Griffith, Jr., of Wilmington, Del., permanent president of the class, opened the exercises with a short address of welcome. His closing words were: "The advantages of education have been supplemented by a richness of tradition that pointed to a goal worthy of honest ambition. It is no wonder amid all the conflicting emotions of joy and sorrow in these last days of ours together that over all a spirit of gratitude should triumph—gratitude for the home life that made a college career possible, gratitude for a college career that should make a well-lived life inevitable, and gratitude for friendship that neither time nor space can sever."

Edward C. Malic of LaCrosse, Wis., gave the address to the president, whose leadership he characterized as an inspiration, which should lead the sons of 1915 on to greater things. He said in part: "You have created in us a new devotion to truth. Your broad human sympathies have exerted ennobling influences, matured our faculties, and enriched our own power to serve. Those who have come to know you in the intimacy of a fine friendship have been awakened to a keener appreciation of the art of living as a man among men and to the better knowledge of the solid and durable satisfactions of life. We do not bid you farewell, but pledge to you our support, and loyal and affectionate devotion." President Nichols responded with a few words, expressing his appreciation in behalf of the college, for the pledge of loyalty, and spoke of his personal interest in the class.

### Class Oration

Pulaski King Cook of Evanston, Ill., delivered the class oration. He touched upon the present European war, saying, "The great tragedy of this struggle is not the loss of human life and property, but the fact that civilization has utterly collapsed and has actually retrogressed. Let our ambitions and inspirations be positive and progressive, and in times of discouragement let us call to mind the noble scenic background of our alma mater and the heroic self-sacrifice of those gone before in making Dartmouth the most noble of American colleges." Raymond Stark Perry of Peckskill, N. Y., gave the address to the old chapel "whose bells have tolled to 1915 for the last time. Its door has been closed, but its memories will ever be fresh. We will pass on to the steps of accomplishment to bring them back to Old Dartmouth." From the green in front of Dartmouth hall, the line of march proceeded to the Bema in the college park. Here Raymond T. King of Springfield, Mass., kept his class in an uproar in making the Sachem oration, one of the living traditions from the days of the college as an educational institution for the Indians. He depicted the future of the celebrities in the class.

The class day exercises were closed with the traditional pipe of peace at the stump of the Old Pine. Elmer Boynton Merrill of Pepperell, Mass., gave the address to the Old Pine, "the traditional landmark of the college fostering its dearest traditions."

The recently placed tablet on the tower was also formally unveiled this afternoon, its wording being:

BARTLETT TOWER  
The erection of this tower as a landmark more enduring than the Old Pine was suggested by Samuel Colcord Bartlett, Eighth President of Dartmouth College. It was built by members of the successive undergraduate classes from 1883 to 1905.

This tablet was placed by the Connecticut Alumni 1915.

The class then joined in the singing of the class ode, which had been composed by Edwin Berry Bergum of Concord, N. H.

### Dramatic Association

The Dartmouth Dramatic Association stages its usual commencement performance in Webster hall tonight. Tonight's production is "The Big Idea," which was known in Boston by the title "Wanted \$22,000," and produced by John H. Woolverton '16 of Trenton, N. J.

The parts will be filled mostly by seniors, who will appear in their last roles as undergraduates. The leading male part will be taken by George W. Hutchins of Sioux City, Ia., who was this year president of the association.

The leading female role will be played by Arthur H. Leonard, Jr., who also makes his farewell appearance.

Tomorrow will be crowded with activities of various kinds. The Phi Beta Kappa Society will hold its annual meeting at 8:30 o'clock tomorrow morning, and several new men from the junior and senior classes will be initiated. Dartmouth and Vermont will play the annual commencement baseball game at Alumni Oval.

In the afternoon the General Alumni Association of the college will meet in Dartmouth hall at 1:30. President and Mrs. Ernest Fox Nichols will receive, assisted by members of the faculty and their wives at the president's reception in Parkhurst administration building at 5. There will be a band concert both before and after the concert given by the glee and mandolin clubs in Webster hall. There will be a torchlight procession by the reunion classes just previous to the musical clubs' concert.

### Prize Speaking

Cecil E. Whitney of Port Huron, Mich., won the Barge medal for excellence in composition and delivery of an English oration in the annual prize-speaking contests in Dartmouth hall last Saturday night. His subject was "The New Dartmouth." The other competitors were Pulaski K. Cook of Chicago, Ill., "A Permanent Tariff Commission"; Raymond S. B. Perry of Peckskill, N. Y., "The Crime Against Belgium"; and Edward C. Malic of LaCrosse, Wis., "Silent Neutralities."

In the contests for the class of 1896 prizes of \$30 and \$20 cash, Max Spelke of Bridgeport, Conn., with an address on the Leo Frank case entitled "A Plea From Georgia" was awarded the first prize. Walter A. Barrows of New London, Conn., speaking on "The Diplomatic Service" won second prize.

The judges were: E. E. Day '05, Guy A. Ham '00, Walter H. Lillard '05, H. L. Sampson '00, and R. E. Stevens '05. Prof. Frank M. Anderson was the presiding officer.

Yesterday morning the seniors marched for practically the last time together as a class to the baccalaureate sermon at the college church. The edifice was crowded to the galleries with visitors and guests to hear the sermon, which was delivered by the Rt. Rev. Edward M. Parker, bishop of the episcopal diocese of New Hampshire.

Bishop Parker took for his text, "Above all things truth beareth away the victory." He illustrated by the parable of the three guardsmen of the King of Persia that neither wine nor women nor even kings are the strongest factors in the world, but that truth alone is all powerful.

"To find God is the ultimate aim of the search for truth," he said. "That is the search for the greatest ideals, for the moral code that should mold our lives and govern our conduct. The conscience and the heart have their part in the search for truth, as well as the intellect, because they demand action and moral effort as well as vision."

Last night the usual vesper services were held in the Rollins Memorial chapel. The services were led by the Rev. George S. Mills '90, of Bennington, Vt., who is for the twenty-fifth reunion of his class.

## MEMORIAL TO MEN OF YALE IN CIVIL WAR IS PRESENTED

NEW HAVEN—Yale University began its fortnight of commencement festivities Sunday with the baccalaureate sermon by President Arthur F. Twining Hadley and the presentation of a memorial to Yale men of the civil war. President Hadley emphasized broad-mindedness and clear thinking, while former Governor Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut presented the memorial.

The memorial, erected in the vestibule between Woolsey Hall and the university dining hall, is the gift of about 1000 graduates and other friends of the university. It was designed by Henry Bacon and contains the records of 113 union men and 55 confederates lost in battle, all being sons of Yale.

In making the presentation Mr. Baldwin recalled the failure through 50 years of Yale to carry out a wish of her alumni to honor in a fitting and permanent manner the memory of her sons who had fallen in the service of their respective flags. Through difference of opinion of the committee then appointed the matter was dropped.

The acceptance was made by President Hadley. The memorial was unveiled by Dr. William Washington Gordon, son of the late confederate general.

"Swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath," was the text of President Hadley's address. He said the nations of Europe are engaged in a war which makes it impossible for those engaged in it to be either swift to hear or slow to speak. Referring to the quotation that "the town of Stupidity is worse than the City of Destruction," President Hadley asserted that there is today a vital need for not only national but international self-control. Intelligent self-control he urged upon the members of the graduating classes as the Christian virtue which America today most needs.

"I do not believe that there is one of us here who would wittingly do an injustice to a fellow man," said Dr. Hadley. "Yet day by day and hour by hour we are unwittingly doing our brothers injustice by seeing our own point of view, to the exclusion of theirs. We condemn men whose ends are as good as our own, because they are trying to reach them by a route which is not on our map. Half of our trouble lies in the fact that our ears are not attuned to the language in which other people naturally express themselves."

"We should be slow to speak. We should not shape or proclaim our judgment until we have matured it. The instant that a man has stated his position he has made it hard to give fair

consideration to new evidence. If he has expressed his opinion publicly, any change of mind will lay him open to the charge of inconsistency."

"This is one of the greatest dangers that America has to face today, and the resistance to this danger is one of the greatest public services which men of the country can render. It is easy to repeat things that other people are saying and to fall in with public prejudices and prejudgments. The man who can look facts in the face, in spite of the unpopularity which such an attitude will bring on him, is the real leader. Intelligent self-control, in the present international crisis, is what America needs most in the conduct of its affairs."

## COMMENCEMENT WEEK EXERCISES OPEN AT HARVARD

(Continued from page one)

1890, which holds the big reunion of the year, marshalled by Robert F. Herrick, with their wives and children, filed in for the service which inaugurated their celebration. Members of the class were in charge. Invocation was by R. LeB. Lynch. This was followed by the reading of the Scripture by A. S. Wicks and a solo by J. S. Codman. The necrology of the class was then read and prayer offered by A. H. Pingree. The sermon was delivered by Dr. Raymond Calkins, and benediction was pronounced by Dr. D. C. Torrey.

The 1890 class was received by Dr. and Mrs. Lowell at their residence following their chapel exercises. Supper was served at the Brookline Country Club last evening.

Many other classes of alumni began their program of reunions today with picnics and outings in the vicinity of Boston. Tuesday is class day, Wednesday remembrance day and Thursday commencement.

The patronesses for the senior spread and dance in Memorial hall and on the Delta this evening, 8 to 11 o'clock, include the wives of many of the members of the faculty. They will be:

Mrs. C. F. Adams 2d, Mrs. R. L. Agassiz, Mrs. Oliver Ames, Mrs. M. W. Ayres, Mrs. C. D. Barrows, Mrs. W. C. Baylies, Mrs. H. G. Beyer Jr., Mrs. F. J. Bradley, Mrs. LeB. R. Briggs, Mrs. P. F. Capper, Mrs. Edward Channing, Mrs. W. H. Clafin, Mrs. Nathan Clifford, Mrs. R. S. Codman, Mrs. T. J. Coolidge, Mrs. C. B. Cottrell, Mrs. G. W. Cram, Mrs. Kuno Francke, Mrs. J. J. Greenough, Mrs. C. T. Hardwick, Mrs. Augustus Hemenway, Mrs. H. R. Hoyt, Mrs. B. S. Hurlbut.

Mrs. L. C. Josephs, Mrs. L. J. Logan, Mrs. W. C. Loring, Mrs. W. S. Lothrop, Mrs. A. L. Lowell, Mrs. John Lowell, Mrs. G. von L. Meyer, Mrs. G. S. Mumford, Mrs. R. T. Paine, 2d; Mrs. F. S. Parker, Mrs. H. Parkman, Mrs. J. D. Penock, Mrs. R. B. Perry, Mrs. W. B. Phillips, Mrs. R. S. Russell, Mrs. R. M. Skatton, Mrs. Dudley Talbot, Mrs. Charlesman Tower, Mrs. W. H. Trumbull, Mrs. Paul Thornelyke, Mrs. Joseph Warren, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. W. F. Wharton and Mrs. H. A. Yeomans.

Following is the list of ushers: Head usher, Wells Blanchard; F. S. Allen, Harcourt Amory, W. Arnold, R. P. Baldwin, W. V. Bingham, Walter Boyden, C. S. Clark, E. P. Clement, Jr., G. Courtney, L. Curtis 2d, R. C. Curtis, W. D. Crane, L. W. Devereux, A. Dixon, J. Doherty, J. W. K. Emerson, C. F. Farrington, S. L. R. French, J. Harper, W. W. Kent, G. H. Lyman, D. Moffat, W. Rollins, H. J. Seymour, R. Stiles and D. C. Watson.

Various classes which are this year celebrating reunions started activities today at outings and receptions. The class of 1890, celebrating its "25 years out," are being entertained today by Robert F. Herrick at Wareham, 150 members of the class leaving the South station at 9:15 this morning. The wives and daughters of members of this class will be received by Mrs. Robert F. Herrick at her home in Milton.

The class of 1894 will hold a field day and outing at the Adams farm, Quincy Lee in Westwood, and the class of 1895 has its dinner at the Copley-Plaza this evening.

Nantasket will be the objective for those returning members of the class of 1898, who are in town today for the beginning of the commencement exercises. An elaborate program for the class of 1899 has been prepared for today, beginning with a luncheon at noon at the Harvard Club. The class will leave at 2 o'clock for Southboro, where they will spend the day in games and will attend the annual dinner at the Southboro Arms at 7:15.

The members of the class of 1900, met this morning at the Harvard Club and left for Plymouth in motors. They will spend the night there. The class of 1901 will have dinner at the Brae-Burn Country Club this evening, and the class of 1902 will spend the day in sport at Soldiers field.

## MR. LANSING SAID TO BE SLATED FOR MR. BRYAN'S PLACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—An intimation from close to the White House today is that the President has decided to appoint Robert Lansing, now secretary of state ad interim, to be secretary of state.

This has been expected. Mr. Tumulty, private secretary to the President, says, neither Mr. Lansing nor any one else has yet been appointed but this does not mean that he has not been decided upon.

### BECKET CELEBRATES

BECKET, Mass.—Becket celebrated the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its incorporation at a town Saturday with meetings held morning and afternoon in Seminary hall. At the morning exercises Matthew D. E. Tower spoke on "Becket, Present and Future."

## EVENTS OF CLASS DAY BEING HELD AT RADCLIFFE

Seniors Have Exercises in Agassiz House, Followed by Dinner and Cheers for Each of College Houses

Radcliffe seniors made merry today at their class exercises in Agassiz house theatre. The class marched in to the tune of "Wearing of the Green." Green is the class color.

The formal exercises were opened by Miss Marjorie Bridgeman, senior president, who was followed by Miss Dorothy Sands with the class history.

Miss Elizabeth Beale read the class will, Miss Helen Noyes the class poem, of which she was the author, and Miss Alice Furley gave the class gifts, this taking the place of the usual class prophecy. The senior class song was then sung. This was written by Miss Catherine Jackson, the music being composed by Miss Winifred Moore. The closing exercise was the singing of the Radcliffe hymn.

At 6:30 p. m. today comes the senior class supper in the living rooms of Agassiz home. The room has been decorated in the class color. Miss Bridgeman will be toastmistress. The final business proceedings of the class will be transacted at that time.

Then the seniors will proceed in a body to each of the class buildings and will give a toast to each. After this ceremony Dean Boddy will receive the class at her house.

The annual business meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society is held this afternoon at Agassiz house. Officers are to be elected for the ensuing year. There are three places to be filled by undergraduates, the selections to be made from among those who have received commencement honors.

Tomorrow comes the senior class outing at Nantasket beach, leaving Boston by steamer at 9:30 a. m., returning in time for exercises at Harvard in the evening.

Commencement exercises will be held at 11:30 a. m. Wednesday in Sanders theatre, Cambridge. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge will deliver the address. Degrees will be conferred on nearly 90 students.

At 1 p. m. Wednesday the Radcliffe Union will hold a luncheon in Bertram hall to which the seniors and the alumni are invited.

At 2:30 p. m. comes the annual business meeting of the Radcliffe Alumni Association and the alumni dinner will be served in the livingroom, the seniors being invited guests. Speakers will be Presidents Woolley of Mt. Holyoke, Lowell of Harvard, Briggs of Radcliffe and Dean Boddy of Radcliffe, besides representatives of the graduating classes 1890, 1900, 1905 and 1910.

Bishop Lawrence preached the baccalaureate sermon to Radcliffe seniors in the First church of Cambridge yesterday afternoon. With the seniors occupying the pews in the front of the church, the remainder of the building was crowded to capacity by undergraduates, members of the alumnae and the friends of the graduating class.

The Scriptures were read by President Briggs, and Bishop Lawrence preached the sermon. He took as his text Genesis xlii:22: "Joseph is a fruitful bough, and a fruitful bough by a well; whose branches run over the wall."

"The essence of growth is giving forth, growing larger, happier and more cheerful," he said. "It is the bounty of consideration and sympathy, not money. Money is but the sacrament of character; those who have it use it, if not they use something else. The secret of happiness is more than public spirit; it is a character, a temperament which is full of the joy of giving, which forgets itself in its interest in others."

## PEACE MISSION OF COUNTRY DWELT ON

BRUNSWICK, Me.—"The great distinction between nations, as between men," said President William DeWitt Hyde in his baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class at Bowdoin College Sunday, "is between those who merely seek to get, and those who seek to get that they may give."

"The Greater Blessedness," was his topic.

"The great issue in the United States," he said, "is not between those who seek to get peace and those who seek to get power for our country; it is between those who seek to get either peace or power for our country on the one side; and on the other side, those who, under the lead of our great President, seek to maintain the power necessary to do our part in giving the world humane warfare so long as war is unavoidable, and just and lasting peace as soon as peace is possible."

"The great issue in economics is between those who seek to get all they can, in any way they can; and those who, either by welfare work, or profit-sharing, or arbitration, or government control, seek to give consumers good services and employees fair wages."

### ELECTRICAL WORKERS TO ELECT

Electrical workers' union, local 142, holds an election Friday night on the following ballot: George F. Mahoney for president; William F. O'Brien and John W. Dillon for vice-president; Charles F. Carroll for recording secretary; W. J. Reid for trustee three years; John F. Downey for treasurer, John J. Daly for press secretary, Charles F. Spare for first inspector, J. Walter Mulen for second inspector, E. O. Bird for foreman.

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## PAGEANT WILL TELL EVENTS IN COLLEGE HISTORY

MEADVILLE, Pa.—Continuing their centennial celebration from Sunday, the officers, graduates and students of Allegheny College present today a pageant, in which they tell what the institution has contributed to the progress and welfare of the United States. They also narrate certain historic events which occurred before the college was founded.

The pageant, which is the work of Prof. George P. Baker of Harvard University, begins with a scene illustrating the frontier experiences of George Washington when a young surveyor. From that the piece goes to an episode of an Indian attack on the town; and passing from colonial times, describes a meeting in a log courthouse in 1815, when Allegheny College was founded. An oldtime muster day, with the departure of a company of college students for the civil war under the command of one of the professors will be represented. In the manner of the pageant of Hollis Hall, which Professor Baker wrote for Harvard College two years ago, a series of portraits will be set forth, each one an impersonation of a graduate of Allegheny from 1870 onward.

## AWARD DEGREES AT THEOLOGICAL COMMENCEMENT

Degrees were awarded to four candidates at the commencement exercises of the Andover Theological Seminary at Cambridge, held this morning. The degrees were conferred by Nehemiah Boynton, D. D., president of the board of trustees, the ceremonies taking place in the chapel of the seminary. It was the one hundred and seventh anniversary of Andover.

The candidates who received the degree of S. T. B. were Frank Peir Beal of Inglewood, Calif., who received his B. L. degree at Occidental college in 1907; Douglas Hilary Corley of Cambridge, A. B. Bates 1913; Thomas Street, of Manchester, Eng., A. B. Mt. Allison university 1913; and Sireno Carl Weist of Baltimore, O., A. B. Ohio Wesleyan 1911.

Commencement exercises began with an organ prelude by R. M. Dinsmore, followed by the processional hymn and the invocation by the president of the faculty, Albert Parker Fitch, D. D. Mr. Corley gave an address on "The Idea of the Golden Age."

He said that in every generation the sentiment is expressed that the good old times are in the past, whereas it has always been the habit to speak of the "good old times" as having been of the past. As a matter of fact, said he, the real golden age is more in the present than in the future.

He cited the different errors of the Christian religion as being illustrative of this point. In conclusion, he said this forward look to the golden age has its rightful place in the Christian church. "The Present-Day Approach to Theology" was the subject of the address by Mr. Weist. This was followed by a hymn and the address of Dr. Boynton and the conferring of the degrees. There was music by a vested choir of college students.

Meetings of the board of trustees and of the alumni preceded the exercises. This afternoon the trustees gave a luncheon at the Colonial Club to the members of the graduating class, members of the faculties of the seminary and of the Harvard divinity school and invited guests.

At the trustees' meeting the Rev. F. H. Page of Waltham retired, to be succeeded by the Rev. Harris G. Hale, D. D., of Brookline.

The Alumni Association, at its gathering, organized as follows: President, the Rev. E. S. Camp '94, Watertown; secretary, the Rev. Robert W. Dunbar '98, Millbury; treasurer, the Rev. Paul G. FAVOR '08, Somerville; executive committee, the above officers and the Rev. John J. Walker '04, Newton Highlands; the Rev. William M. MacNair '01, Cambridge; the Rev. George H. Gutterston '78, Winchester; the Rev. Charles S. Bolton

Wendell Holmes school, 8 p. m.; Shurtleff school, 7:45 p. m.; Wendell Phillips school, 2 p. m.

Of the elementary group the only schools to hold exercises outside of their own buildings are the Prescott school, which meets in the James A. McDonald school building, and the Wendell Phillips school, which meets in the Wells school building.

Superintendent Dyer will attend three of the elementary school graduations. At 9 o'clock in the morning he will be at the Bennett school in Brighton, at 10 o'clock he will be at the Ulysses S. Grant school in East Boston and at 11 he will be at the Harvard school in Charlestown. The North Bennett street industrial prevocational class will hold its exercises tomorrow evening.

## ARLINGTON HIGH HAS CLASS DAY

ARLINGTON, Mass.—The annual class day exercises of the Arlington high school senior class were held this morning in the assembly hall. Herbert Philpott, Miss Ruth Mitchell and Miss Margaret Bell predicted futures of the graduates, and Miss Gertrude Fleming gave the class history. The class will was given by Harold Peterson, and Charles Reed gave the teacher's prophecy.

A feature of the exercises was the presentation of the books for general excellence in scholarship and deportment during the school course, by their donor, E. Nelson Blake. Twelve "A's" were awarded the members of the high school baseball team, which have just won the Mystic Valley league championship, and one letter was given Kirlin for track work.

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## NEW TREMONT STREET PAVING SOON TO BE LAID

Highway Division Plans to Start Work This Week When First Lot of Wood Blocks Will Arrive From New Jersey

Paving of Tremont street from Boylston street to Scollay square is to begin this week, when the first supply of wood blocks arrives from New Jersey. Coleman Brothers are the contractors.

According to James H. Sullivan, chief engineer in charge of the highway division of the public works department, about 400,000 wood blocks will be used in paving the 10,000 square yards of area.

Night and day work is the order of acting Commissioner O'Hearn of the department of public works, who proposes to rush the work to completion. Division Engineer Sullivan says the paving will require from four to five weeks. But one section of the street will be opened at a time. The surface of the street comprising a section will be peeled off, the underlying bedding of cracked stone and the layer of sand put down, and then the pavers will lay the wood block, which is bound fast by a grouting of tar.

Division Engineer Sullivan has planned to have the paving work carried on without respect to hours. Night and day, he says, the paving forces will be at work in as many shifts as necessary to accomplish the highest speed. The plan of closing but short sections will cause but slight interruption in vehicular traffic.

According to the engineer work would have been begun some days ago but the department of public works insisted that the street be opened no longer than necessary and that the contractors who are to do the paving await the arrival of sufficient wood block to insure steady and continuous work.

"We will rush that work through just as fast as we can, compatible with a good job," said Engineer Sullivan. "We have planned to have the work inspected rigidly and when this street is completed Boston will have as well paved a street for that distance of Tremont street as there is anywhere in this country, at least. I have insisted upon there being no delay and the work should be completed, if nothing extraordinary interrupts our plans, by the time Mayor Curley returns from the West."

## NEED OF JEWS FOR PALESTINE STATE IS TOLD

Establishment of a state for Jews in Palestine was urged by Louis D. Brandeis, speaking Sunday at the opening meeting in Faneuil hall of the second annual convention of the Independent Order of the Sons of Israel, which is in session today at the Young Men's Hebrew Association on Mt. Vernon street.

Mr. Brandeis said that the experiences of the present conflict in Europe where half the Jewish people of the world reside, showed the necessity of forming a state where already 40 colonies had proven the success of self-government.

Robert Silverman, grand secretary of the order, opened the meeting Sunday and introduced Max Mitchell, who welcomed the delegates and then turned the assembly over to Henry H. Levenson, grand master of the order. Dr. John W. Coughlin of Fall River, Dr. Samuel Goodman of Roxbury, Morris Goldberg and Congressman Tague spoke.

Resolutions were adopted pledging the support of the organization to President Wilson and calling upon the next Congress to provide an army and navy "commensurate with the position of the United States."

## VANCOUVER CITY PAY ROLL REDUCED

VANCOUVER, B. C.—To meet the financial stringency, the 1914 wage schedule in the city hall was reduced recently. Some of the staff will lose as much as 50 per cent of their pay and none less than 10 per cent. The city engineer, F. L. Fellows, formerly of Westmont, Montreal, is cut from \$8000 to \$3000. His original salary was \$8000 per annum. The waterworks engineer is diminished as well as two under-engineers, and all the heads of departments are affected. The minimum wage for laborers is now fixed at \$2.25. It was formerly \$3, says a despatch to the Manitoba Free Press.

## WESLEYAN PRESIDENT GIVES WILSON TRIBUTE

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—President William Arnold Shanklin of Wesleyan University, in referring to the European war during his baccalaureate sermon Sunday, paid a tribute to President Wilson and expressed the hope that upon the conclusion of the conflict the United States may be able to lead the world into a league of peace.

## LEO M. FRANK GETS COMMUTATION

ATLANTA, Ga.—Leo M. Frank will not suffer the extreme penalty in connection with the case of the slaying of Mary Phagan. The sentence was commuted to life imprisonment today by Governor Slaton.

## AMUSEMENTS

CASINO SQUARE—"Years of Discretion," 7:30, 8:30.

MAJESTIC THEATRE—"The Speedy Trial," 7:30, 8:30.

SYMPHONY HALL—Pop concerts, 8.

## MR. BRYAN SAYS FINAL DECISION WAS HIS ALONE

(Continued from page one)

theories in which he believed thoroughly tested at the polls. That Mr. Bryan would, if he could, make a speech on the subject before the Democratic national convention, his friends probably had a right to assume by what he said and did. None of them, however, was prepared for the spectacular events which were to follow.

In fact, Mr. Bryan's seat in the convention itself was contested, and it was not until he had been seated in the convention that his right to be heard was secured. Mr. Bryan was as much surprised as any one else when Senator Jones of Arkansas sent for him to take charge of the debate on the platform. His subsequent appearance on the platform at the right moment and the words which he uttered are matters of political history. It can be said that in enunciating the theories for which he stood Mr. Bryan had little reason to believe that he would be made the standard bearer of his party to defend it. The Nebraska delegation hoped for Mr. Bryan's nomination, but recognized that the chances were very much against such an honor coming to a western state.

Again in 1912, Mr. Bryan attended the Republican national convention at Chicago as a newspaper correspondent. There he witnessed a contest over personalities rather than principles, but he was quick to seize upon an issue, which, when finally presented by him to the Baltimore convention so completely upset the well-laid plans of the political leaders as to change not only the platform but the probable nominee besides. Before leaving Chicago, Mr. Bryan telegraphed ahead to all of the leading Democratic candidates to the presidency offering to join with them in making a fight against the selection of Judge Parker for temporary chairman. This nomination Mr. Bryan vigorously protested. Even after his arrival in Baltimore, he hoped that Judge Parker's selection could be prevented and for two days labored to this end. Only Woodrow Wilson responded, among all the candidates, in an unqualified affirmative.

It will be recalled that when Judge Parker was placed in nomination before the convention, after having declined to withdraw, Mr. Bryan himself took the platform and urged Senator John W. Kern of Indiana as a candidate against him. Mr. Kern declined, and it was then, and only then, that Mr. Bryan, believing that the ideas he was fighting for were worth fighting for to a finish, decided to permit his own name to be used as a candidate.

Then it was that the real battle in the convention began. Although Judge Parker was elected by a vote of 579 to 510, Senator-elect Ollie James of Kentucky, who was favored by Mr. Bryan and his friends, became the permanent chairman of the convention, and just before the nomination of candidates for the presidency, Mr. Bryan secured the passage of a resolution by the convention opposing the nomination of any candidate for President "who is the representative of, or under any obligations to, J. Pierpont Morgan, Thomas F. Ryan, August Belmont, or any other members of the privilege-hunting and favor-seeking class."

"There is not a delegate in this convention who does not know that an effort is being made right now to save the Democratic party into bondage of the predatory interests. It is a most brazen, impudent and insolent attempt to make the nominee of this convention the bond-slave of the men who exploit the people of this country," Mr. Bryan said in explaining the resolution. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 889 to 196. Then followed 46 ballots, and the nomination of Woodrow Wilson, who, as a result of the contest in the Baltimore convention, came to be the unequalled choice of Mr. Bryan for the honor.

Preceding every momentous decision by Mr. Bryan there has always been an undercurrent of feeling that "something was about to happen." In the Chicago convention in 1896, those who knew Mr. Bryan and his ability as an orator afterwards confessed that they felt that some extraordinary event was about to occur. Before the Baltimore convention met, Mr. Bryan was closely watched, but never betrayed what was in his mind until the crisis arrived.

Those who watched carefully the preliminary steps leading up to Mr. Bryan's retirement from the cabinet could not reconcile what they saw in Mr. Bryan and what they heard from others. Despite denials, official and otherwise, that Mr. Bryan would retire, the crisis was apparent, and the only question concerning it was whether Mr. Bryan regarded it as serious enough to resign. He did resign, and, as stated above, he kept his own counsel until the decision was made.

## MR. BRYAN SPEAKS TO WORKINGMEN IN N. Y. ON PEACE

NEW YORK—William Jennings Bryan addressed a labor peace meeting at Carnegie hall here Saturday night. He began his address by declaring that he could find no more favorable auspices for beginning the work which he felt it his duty to perform—aiding "in the crystallizing of sentiment in favor of peace in support of the President in his efforts to reach an amicable settlement of all differences that may, during the war, arise between this country and belligerent powers."

Mr. Bryan continued: "Those who work in the cause of peace will find it necessary to combat the forces of militarism as well as to do educational work in behalf of the ideas upon which the hope of permanent peace rests, and I deem this an opportune time and place to invite you to enter a protest against two organizations which are already asking the support of the public. Both of these organizations are officered and manned by men of great respectability."

One of these organizations has for its object a large increase in the army and navy. It has set for itself the task of providing for the national security and it is busily engaged in minimizing the force and effectiveness of our army and navy in order to furnish arguments in favor of the enlargement of both.

Former President Roosevelt is the most potential factor in this group, and it is quite natural, on account of his prominence, his great ability and his extreme views, he should direct the general policy of the organization. He discredits not only the intelligence, but even the motives of those whom he contemptuously describes as pacifists and advocates of "peace at any price."

He more than intimates that they are physical cowards and that their attitude on international questions is due to fear of bodily injury. It is not necessary to answer Mr. Roosevelt upon the low plane upon which he pitches the controversy.

Mr. Roosevelt might be excluded from the list of the nation's advisers on all matters relating to peace or war on the ground that he is so anxious to get into a contest that involves blood-letting that he cannot be trusted to deal with any phase of the subject. The preparedness which he advocates will provoke war instead of preventing it, the hatred which it would arouse would destroy our nation's moral influence.

Colonel Bryan said that Colonel Roosevelt's plan of making this nation "a rival of the powers of the old world in military and naval preparation" would involve indefinite increase in expenditure for ships and men, "to be continued so long as other nations continue to increase."

Mr. Roosevelt's plan, Mr. Bryan said, would make the United States "a vast army, and the designing architect of the system will go in and out in uniform with the proud consciousness that our nation no longer contains molycoddles or weaklings."

Of the other organization, with former President Taft "its most conspicuous sponsor," Mr. Bryan declared that although Professor Taft himself had been prominently identified with the cause of peace and men associated with him in the organization were "at least not antagonistic to peace," the idea that some persons may have had regarding "Mr. Taft's organization as the best weapon with which to fight the Roosevelt organization," was a mistaken one.

"When the plan of the Taft organization is understood," continued Mr. Bryan, "it will be seen that its effect is to aid rather than obstruct the Roosevelt propaganda. If the purpose of Mr. Roosevelt's organization is to make preparation for war pleasant, Mr. Taft's organization may be regarded as furnishing a plausible pretext for the preparation which Mr. Roosevelt advises."

Mr. Bryan called attention to the word "enforce" in the title of the League to Enforce Peace.

"Their plan," continued Mr. Bryan, "is to organize an international police which will compel peace and compel it by the use of force. That means that we shall make ourselves partners with other nations in the waging of war. The American people will be very slow to enter into any arrangement which will involve us in the quarrels of Europe. The plan would also involve a surrender of the Monroe doctrine."

Still another objection was urged by Mr. Bryan against the League's plan in that it would be a departure from the American position as "the friend of all nations and the counselor of many."

MR. BRYAN TO SPEAK THURSDAY WASHINGTON—William Jennings Bryan plans to speak again Thursday night at a peace meeting in Madison Square Garden, New York. Mr. Bryan left here Sunday night with Mrs. Bryan for Asheville, N. C., but will return to Washington on Wednesday.

MOTOR CARS ADOPTED FOR U. S. MAIL ROUTES WASHINGTON—Use of the automobile for distributing mail in rural communities in many parts of the United States will begin on Aug. 2. It is announced that orders have been signed by the postmaster-general authorizing the operation of 105 machines on that date, and that preparations are being carried forward by the postoffice department for installation of motor cars in this branch of the service wherever the roads will permit. Of the routes selected to date for automobile delivery, 44 are in Oklahoma, 28 in Georgia, 19 in California, eight in Texas, three in Florida, two in Pennsylvania and one in Louisiana. These aggregate 5500 miles of post roads and are the first chosen for the inauguration of the new delivery system.

The number of families to be served by each of the routes selected varies from 130 to 470, and according to the department's estimates will average 360.

TRAINING SHIP FOR SUBMARINES NAMED WASHINGTON—Designation of the cruiser Columbia as flagship of the Atlantic submarine flotilla and as a school ship for training men for the submarine service was announced Sunday night by Secretary Daniels. She is to help in training 12 submarines now near completion.

The auxiliary cruiser Prairie, formerly flagship of the flotilla, will be used hereafter as a tender. The Columbia, built before the Spanish war as a commerce destroyer, has been in reserve at the Philadelphia navy yard.

## AMATEURS JOIN AMERICAN RADIO RELAY LEAGUE

Wireless Operators Banding Themselves Together to Securing Greater Wave Length Than the 200 Meter

Amateur wireless operators throughout the United States, licensed by the government, are banding together to relay private and public messages by wireless between any two points, forming a literal network of stations throughout the entire country. The new organization is called the American Radio Relay League, and it is incorporated under the laws of Connecticut, with headquarters in Hartford. Hiram P. Maxim, inventor of the gun silencer, is chairman of the league, Clarence D. Tuska, secretary, and Lawrence A. Howard, counsel, all of Hartford.

Formation of this league, primarily to permit amateurs longer distances than under the 200-meter wave length restriction, even allowing sending from Boston to San Francisco, or from Duluth to New Orleans, has developed possibilities that may be of great value to the government. The present idea is to make the league a sort of auxiliary radio corps, with the object of being able to establish communication between any points in the United States at any desired time, day or night. It is claimed that such a corps would be of untold value to the government when land wires were down for any reason. During war time the corps would also prove of great value in sending government messages.

Efforts to establish such an organization were noticeable about a year ago, and already there are more than 600 amateur stations listed on books of the league, a number that is rapidly increasing. Membership has been absolutely free, up to recently, when a charge of 50 cents per year was decided upon as a solution of the problem of expenses for upkeep of the organization.

Special privileges are granted the league by the government, and the department of commerce issues special licenses for certain of the amateur members to equip their stations with longer wave lengths, in this case 425 meters. This is more than double the wave usually allowed amateur stations, which is 200 meters. One provision of the special license is that the 425 meters will not be used excepting for relay work to another licensed relay station. And special stations must be adjusted to a wave length of 600 meters in case of emergency, but not to be used excepting in such cases. Consequently these special stations are restricted to what the various radio inspectors consider necessary to carry on relay work, in each of the nine districts in the United States.

Stations with this special license and privileges in the New England district, under supervision of Henry C. Gwiler, government radio inspector, are: S. W. Dean of Lexington, Lester I. Jenkins of New Bedford, Dean A. Lewis of Northampton, Hiram P. Maxim, Clarence D. Tuska, and Harry E. Chapman of Hartford, David L. Moore of Farmington, Conn.; R. C. Watrous of Providence, R. I.; Edward L. Norton of Rockland, Me., and William H. Allison of Worcester, Mass.

Distinctive call letters have been assigned these stations by the department of commerce and officially listed in government records. Massachusetts stations with these letters are: Dean, Lexington, 1-Z-D; Jenkins, New Bedford, 1-Z-O; Lewis, Northampton, 1-Z-L, and Allison, Worcester, 1-Z-W.

Amateur wireless records for distance have been established and broken by members of the league, and some records of 1000 miles have been made. Supporters of the league point out that the organization is not for personal profit, and that recognition by the government and the legal status given by incorporation tend to show its worth. A bulletin issued by the officers of the league reads in part: "In order to provide funds and avoid all possibility of our efforts being interpreted as a money-making scheme, it has been decided to charge 50 cents a year for station dues. No names will be removed from the book for failure to give us the help we need, but notation will be made in the next issue showing what stations hold certificates and what stations do not, and therefore, who have and have not helped."

A board of control is to be elected, with from one to four members from each state in the union. All election of officers and important decisions will be voted upon by mail by this board, and officers of the league will conduct the business under control of this board.

One of the stations recently reported that 40 relay messages had been handled at that station alone in two weeks. Another station is reported to have an extra operator to keep the station in constant working order and prevent accumulation of messages. Several stations have written that they are busy with relay messages every night in the week, and in most cases are able to get them through promptly.

Application blanks for membership in the radio league show that all expenses of operating this league have been borne by the Radio Club of Hartford, which organized the league in May, 1914, and by any voluntary subscriptions which may have been made. Rapid growth of the league, increase of correspondence made necessary as the amateurs became interested, and expenses bound to arise under such circumstances, however, made the new charge of 50 cents per year necessary.

## HARVARD FARMERS UNION IS ASSURED SAY SUPPORTERS

Eight Hundred Graduates Who Are Following Agriculture Plan for Convention

Eight hundred Harvard University farmers, according to supporters of the movement, will form a permanent organization at the first annual convention, to be held in the trophy room of the Harvard Union on Wednesday at 10 o'clock. The graduates who have been working on the matter say that "in spite of the arguments of the college authorities" against the "Farmer's Association," their plans are well in hand for permanent establishment.

Notice of the meeting is sent out on letter heads, of the department of economics of Harvard University, which bear the names of Professors Taussig, Carver, Ripley, Bullock, Jay, Cole, Sprague, Day, Anderson, Jr., and Gray.

The business to be taken up by the association includes the question of affiliation with other organizations of college men who are farmers, whether a series of meetings shall be held during the summer in sections where groups of Harvard farmers may be found, and whether there shall be a membership fee and an office maintained in Cambridge where information can be assembled and distributed to the members. The office would record local agricultural opportunities, results of special experiments and methods of organizing farmers for marketing and other purposes. The election of officers is to be the concluding item.

The notice states that the association was started at Harvard on Feb. 16, and that the work of reaching the 800 Harvard men interested in farming has progressed rapidly. The purposes of the association are set forth as follows:

"1. To make known to Harvard students the opportunities of agriculture as a career for educated men.

"2. To bring Harvard farmers into closer touch with one another.

"3. To serve as a clearing house of information regarding the farming business and

"4. To promote a closer cooperation with other organizations which are aiding rural progress."

## CANAL EXPLOIT CELEBRATED IN SYMPHONIC POEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Appearing before an audience of 3000 people from all parts of the world, Camille Saint-Saens, the venerable French composer, on Saturday night showed the universality of his art and its appeal, presenting the first three concerts at the Festival hall exposition grounds. The program contained only works by Saint-Saens.

The principal feature, "Hall California," written for and dedicated to the exposition, is a symphonic episode telling of man's struggles and victory in completing the Panama canal. "The Marsellaise" and "The Star Spangled Banner," mingled throughout to commemorate French and American participation in the great work.

The general scheme is a fantasia in the form of a symphonic poem. An historical atmosphere is sustained throughout. The opening movement contains a festive music denoting the gaiety of the exposition. Pageantry is introduced by a procession with "The Marsellaise" interwoven. Then early California is marked by a Spanish dance and an idyllic hint of the land of fruit and flowers. The atmosphere is wonderfully reproduced.

The story of America's struggle and accomplishment in the Canal Zone is carried by Sousa's military band. In a thrilling climax the exposition orchestra of 80 and the chorus of 900 join the band in "The Star Spangled Banner," the band carrying the air of the "America" hymn, while the orchestra weaves in "The Marsellaise." The tone balance is well maintained.

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## AMATEURS JOIN AMERICAN RADIO RELAY LEAGUE

Wireless Operators Banding Themselves Together to Securing Greater Wave Length Than the 200 Meter

Amateur wireless operators throughout the United States, licensed by the government, are banding together to relay private and public messages by wireless between any two points, forming a literal network of stations throughout the entire country. The new organization is called the American Radio Relay League, and it is incorporated under the laws of Connecticut, with headquarters in Hartford. Hiram P. Maxim, inventor of the gun silencer, is chairman of the league, Clarence D. Tuska, secretary, and Lawrence A. Howard, counsel, all of Hartford.

Formation of this league, primarily to permit amateurs longer distances than under the 200-meter wave length restriction, even allowing sending from Boston to San Francisco, or from Duluth to New Orleans, has developed possibilities that may be of great value to the government. The present idea is to make the league a sort of auxiliary radio corps, with the object of being able to establish communication between any points in the United States at any desired time, day or night. It is claimed that such a corps would be of untold value to the government when land wires were down for any reason. During war time the corps would also prove of great value in sending government messages.

Efforts to establish such an organization were noticeable about a year ago, and already there are more than 600 amateur stations listed on books of the league, a number that is rapidly increasing. Membership has been absolutely free, up to recently, when a charge of 50 cents per year was decided upon as a solution of the problem of expenses for upkeep of the organization.

Special privileges are granted the league by the government, and the department of commerce issues special licenses for certain of the amateur members to equip their stations with longer wave lengths, in this case 425 meters. This is more than double the wave usually allowed amateur stations, which is 200 meters. One provision of the special license is that the 425 meters will not be used excepting for relay work to another licensed relay station. And special stations must be adjusted to a wave length of 600 meters in case of emergency, but not to be used excepting in such cases. Consequently these special stations are restricted to what the various radio inspectors consider necessary to carry on relay work, in each of the nine districts in the United States.

Stations with this special license and privileges in the New England district, under supervision of Henry C. Gwiler, government radio inspector, are: S. W. Dean of Lexington, Lester I. Jenkins of New Bedford, Dean A. Lewis of Northampton, Hiram P. Maxim, Clarence D. Tuska, and Harry E. Chapman of Hartford, David L. Moore of Farmington, Conn.; R. C. Watrous of Providence, R. I.; Edward L. Norton of Rockland, Me., and William H. Allison of Worcester, Mass.

Distinctive call letters have been assigned these stations by the department of commerce and officially listed in government records. Massachusetts stations with these letters are: Dean, Lexington, 1-Z-D; Jenkins, New Bedford, 1-Z-O; Lewis, Northampton, 1-Z-L, and Allison, Worcester, 1-Z-W.

Amateur wireless records for distance have been established and broken by members of the league, and some records of 1000 miles have been made. Supporters of the league point out that the organization is not for personal profit, and that recognition by the government and the legal status given by incorporation tend to show its worth. A bulletin issued by the officers of the league reads in part: "In order to provide funds and avoid all possibility of our efforts being interpreted as a money-making scheme, it has been decided to charge 50 cents a year for station dues. No names will be removed from the book for failure to give us the help we need, but notation will be made in the next issue showing what stations hold certificates and what stations do not, and therefore, who have and have not helped."

A board of control is to be elected, with from one to four members from each state in the union. All election of officers and important decisions will be voted upon by mail by this board, and officers of the league will conduct the business under control of this board.

One of the stations recently reported that 40 relay messages had been handled at that station alone in two weeks. Another station is reported to have an extra operator to keep the station in constant working order and prevent accumulation of messages. Several stations have written that they are busy with relay messages every night in the week, and in most cases are able to get them through promptly.

Application blanks for membership in the radio league show that all expenses of operating this league have been borne by the Radio Club of Hartford, which organized the league in May, 1914, and by any voluntary subscriptions which may have been made. Rapid growth of the league, increase of correspondence made necessary as the amateurs became interested, and expenses bound to arise under such circumstances, however, made the new charge of 50 cents per year necessary.

## HARVARD FARMERS UNION IS ASSURED SAY SUPPORTERS

Eight Hundred Graduates Who Are Following Agriculture Plan for Convention

Eight hundred Harvard University farmers, according to supporters of the movement, will form a permanent organization at the first annual convention, to be held in the trophy room of the Harvard Union on Wednesday at 10 o'clock. The graduates who have been working on the matter say that "in spite of the arguments of the college authorities" against the "Farmer's Association," their plans are well in hand for permanent establishment.

Notice of the meeting is sent out on letter heads, of the department of economics of Harvard University, which bear the names of Professors Taussig, Carver, Ripley, Bullock, Jay, Cole, Sprague, Day, Anderson, Jr., and Gray.

The business to be taken up by the association includes the question of affiliation with other organizations of college men who are farmers, whether a series of meetings shall be held during the summer in sections where groups of Harvard farmers may be found, and whether there shall be a membership fee and an office maintained in Cambridge where information can be assembled and distributed to the members. The office would record local agricultural opportunities, results of special experiments and methods of organizing farmers for marketing and other purposes. The election of officers is to be the concluding item.

The notice states that the association was started at Harvard on Feb. 16, and that the work of reaching the 800 Harvard men interested in farming has progressed rapidly. The purposes of the association are set forth as follows:

"1. To make known to Harvard students the opportunities of agriculture as a career for educated men.

"2. To bring Harvard farmers into closer touch with one another.

"3. To serve as a clearing house of information regarding the farming business and

"4. To promote a closer cooperation with other organizations which are aiding rural progress."

## CANAL EXPLOIT CELEBRATED IN SYMPHONIC POEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Appearing before an audience of 3000 people from all parts of the world, Camille Saint-Saens, the venerable French composer, on Saturday night showed the universality of his art and its appeal, presenting the first three concerts at the Festival hall exposition grounds. The program contained only works by Saint-Saens.

The principal feature, "Hall California," written for and dedicated to the exposition, is a symphonic episode telling of man's struggles and victory in completing the Panama canal. "The Marsellaise" and "The Star Spangled Banner," mingled throughout to commemorate French and American participation in the great work.

The general scheme is a fantasia in the form of a symphonic poem. An historical atmosphere is sustained throughout. The opening movement contains a festive music denoting the gaiety of the exposition. Pageantry is introduced by a procession with "The Marsellaise" interwoven. Then early California is marked by a Spanish dance and an idyllic hint of the land of fruit and flowers. The atmosphere is wonderfully reproduced.

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# Real Estate Market, Fish Pier Activities and Sailings

## REAL ESTATE

Once more the totals of another week exceed those of the same period in 1913 and 1914. Transactions have been closed right along involving property of unusual value, sending the final figures above the volume of former years. There are many reasons why this condition is natural. Money is to be had at reasonable rates and building material is selling at fair prices. These facts, combined with a general disposition on the part of investors and operators to grasp opportunities promptly and push improvements energetically makes for the wholesome activity which is now prevalent in the Boston district.

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending June 19, 1915:

| Trans-Mort.  | Amt. of actions | gates mortgage |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| June 11..... | 122             | 61             |
| June 12..... | 122             | 61             |
| June 13..... | 122             | 61             |
| June 14..... | 122             | 61             |
| June 15..... | 122             | 61             |
| June 16..... | 122             | 61             |
| June 17..... | 122             | 61             |
| June 18..... | 122             | 61             |
| June 19..... | 122             | 61             |

Totals..... 996 255 \$1,517,788  
Same week in 1914..... 490 273 1,303,720  
Same week in 1913..... 450 226 1,244,063  
Week ending June 12, 1915..... 996 255 1,517,788  
An improved property in Back Bay, the 3 1/2-story brick dwelling belonging to Thomas G. Washburn at 128 Newbury street, between Dartmouth and Clarendon streets, together with 2888 square feet of land has been sold. The total assessment is \$26,000 of which \$16,100 is land value. Harriet W. Vee took the title.

Harry Werby et al. have purchased from Royal Whiton the 3 1/2-story brick house on 756 square feet of land located No. 3 Tyler street, near Beach street, carrying a total assessment of \$7,000 of which \$4,500 is land value.

Harry Werby et al. also purchased from the Boston Elevated Railway Company the parcel numbered 49 to 55 Beach street, corner of Tyler street, assessed for \$22,100, consisting of 812 square feet of land valued at \$17,100 and a 3 1/2-story brick house carrying the balance.

Another South End property was sold by Eleanor L. Scott to Annie S. Murphy situated No. 80 West Brookline street, near Shawmut avenue, consisting of a four-story well fronted brick house and lot of land containing 833 square feet. Total assessment is \$4,300, land value being \$1,700 of that amount.

## DORCHESTER PURCHASE

Mary A. Moran has bought the frame dwelling and lot of land situated No. 3 Sargent street near Howard street, Dorchester; assessed in the name of Josephine G. Morris for \$5,500. The land contains 4277 square feet and carries \$1,700 of the assessment.

**SALE AT NEWTON LOWER FALLS**  
Alford Brothers have sold for Jane H. Hayden to William A. Horton her residence, 31 Cornell street, Newton Lower Falls, consisting of a cottage house and barn and 28,750 square feet of land, all assessed for \$2,500.

## NEEDHAM ACREAGE SOLD

Final papers have been recorded at the Norfolk Registry of Deeds transferring seven acres of choice land on Chestnut street, Needham, from Hannah E. Pond to J. Austin Amory of Boston. This tract has a wide frontage on the Charles river, the purchaser expects to erect an all-the-year-round house for occupancy next spring. The sale was made through the office of Walter Channing, Jr.

## SALE OF NORWELL PLACE

Mrs. E. E. Hayden has sold her estate on South street in Norwell, comprising 15 acres of land, a residence of eight rooms, also a stock and hay barn. There is a small variety of fruit. The estate was sold to Otto Johnson through the Chapin Farm Agency.

## BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Dorchester av., 1712-22, ward 24: M. E. O'Hearn, Geo. L. Cook; brick stores.  
Queensberry st., 55, ward 11: M. Harris, Silverman Eng. Co.; brick tenement.  
Round Hill st., 41, ward 22: Jas. M. Harrigan, Jno. Anderson; brick and iron auto storage.  
Devon st., 116-114-112-112A-116-116A, ward 21: A. Abramowitz, Silverman Eng. Co.; brick dwellings.  
Clifford st., 64-64A-50-50A, ward 21: B. Schwartz, S. S. Eisenberg; brick dwelling.  
Maple st., 173, ward 23: Jno. L. Lougee; brick and steel garage.  
Maple st., 22, ward 23: E. T. Murray; frame dwelling.  
Norfolk st., 570, ward 24: Lillian M. Clark; frame dwelling.  
Cottage av., 16, ward 23: Jennie Publicover; frame dwelling.  
Cornell st., 254, ward 23: Alexander Robert, Henry Slocom; frame dwelling.  
Westbourne st., 41-45, ward 23: Alexander Robert, Henry Slocom; frame dwelling.  
Bicknell st., 38, ward 20: Joseph Segal, F. A. Norcross; frame dwelling.

## SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange.

**BOSTON (City Proper)**  
Frank A. Connors to James F. Barrett, Elm st., 2 pcs.; w. \$1.  
Eleanor L. Scott to Anne S. Murphy, W. Brookline st., q. \$1.  
Thomas G. Washburn to Harriet W. Vee, Newbury st., q. \$1.  
Frances M. Richardson, utage, to James P. Richardson, Cumberland st., d. \$500.  
Harlow H. Rogers, utage, to Ada MacFarlane, Lenox st., d. \$1200.  
Royal Whiton to Harry Werby et al., Tyler st., q. \$1.  
Katherine Cunningham to John H. Cunningham, L st., q. \$1.  
Mary E. McNulty to Hub Real Est. Corp., R st., q. \$1.  
Union Inst. for Savings to Marian A. King et al., R st., q. \$1.  
Winifred A. Connors to Grace P. Farland, Thomas st., w. \$1.  
**EAST BOSTON**  
Mabel Thurston to Annie Karger, Paris st., q. \$1.

## CITY PLANNING RESULTS SEEN IN CONFERENCE

George Gibbs, Jr., Tells of Benefits He Expects Are to Be Derived From the Meeting Recently Held at Detroit

Much permanent benefit to delegates and visitors to the seventh national conference on city planning will be derived from the meeting, according to George Gibbs, Jr., who represented the Boston city planning board at the convention. Mr. Gibbs is special investigator for the planning board. He conducted the recent survey in East Boston and is now engaged in like work in the North End. Nearly a dozen representatives of Greater Boston appeared at some sessions of the conference. The metropolitan park commission, the metropolitan sewer commission, the board of port directors, the metropolitan water commission and the city planning board are all represented in Detroit.

Different phases of city planning work were discussed, said Mr. Gibbs. Many city planning boards are doing special work and the reports on these, he said, proved most interesting and instructive to the delegates and the visitors at the conference.

"I did think," said Mr. Gibbs, "that there might have been more popular and less technical description of the work the various city planning boards are accomplishing. Much of the description was intensely interesting to the engineer and landscape architect trained to the work, but I do not think that it would have interested the average layman as he should be interested in this work."

"I believe that city planners should bring out the benefits of the work which is being done in a practical way, one which will show the business man and the professional man what city planning really is and what it will accomplish for the municipal and social features of the cities for which it is working."

"The work done at Detroit and the papers read and addresses delivered were nearly all concerned with technical detail. It proved very helpful as a conference, generally, to those who are busy in the work, but I think that greater scope in the way of popular instruction for the country at large cannot but prove practically beneficial."

"One of the striking features of the conference discussions was that of the density of city lots. This interests us here in Boston, for in some places, as for instance the North End where I am working at present, our city lots are too deep. Great depth of city lots entails inconvenience on owners and renters as well as additional expense to the city when it is found necessary to lay out streets through them."

"The delegates were greatly amused when during the reading of his paper on 'The Relation of the Architect to City Planning,' R. Clifton Sturgis of this city said he didn't as a Bostonian, have much sympathy with the rectangular system of laying out streets. He declared that Boston's curving streets lent themselves to accessibility and convenience in 'getting around.'"

One of the very best papers read at the conference, said Mr. Gibbs, was that on "The Relation of City Planning to Engineering and the Work of the City Engineer," by Nelson P. Lewis of New York. He likened the work of the city planning board in its relation to that of the finance commissions in their relationship to the city executive departments. Mr. Lewis is chief engineer of the board of estimate and apportionment of New York.

## CANOPIC IN PORT BUT TWO HOURS

In port only two hours, the White Star liner Canopic, Captain James, arrived and sailed today. The vessel came from New York, with 11 saloon, 12 cabin and 124 steerage passengers, and departed for Liverpool, Southampton, London, and other ports.

Saloon passengers embarking here were: A. E. Gray of Concord, N. H., Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hooton, Jacob Weinberg, C. C. Dugan, Mrs. Rosina Palmer and three children, all of Boston, and G. D. Morgan of New York. There were about 25 Italian reservists embarking here.

Frank A. Perret was among the passengers. He is returning to Italy to resume research work for the Carnegie geological laboratory in Washington. Mr. Perret arrived here early in February from Italy for a brief vacation.

## WRECK PLANT MAKING UNIFORMS

DETROIT, Mich.—An attempt to blow up the army at Windsor, Ont., was made early today, simultaneously with the wrecking of the overall manufacturing plant of the Peabody Company Ltd., and the Leather Label Overall Company in Walkerville, Ont. August Frank, a German-American, 28, was arrested, but denied any knowledge of the explosion. The plant had been working overtime on a \$1,000,000 order for uniforms for the British army.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Receipts of fresh mackerel at Boston were heavy today, arrivals at the fish pier being: Romance from Cape Shore 30,000 fresh, 200 barrels salt; Lottie Merchant 40,000 fresh, 12 bbls. salt; Arthur James 30,000 fresh, 100 bbls. salt; Orion four bbls. fresh, Saladin 18,000 fresh, 11 bbls. salt. The Thelma arrived at T wharf, with 6000 fresh mackerel. Dealers' quotations: Large 22 cents each, medium 15, and small 10.

With fresh swordfish, mackerel and salmon on the market today, the ground-fish market was inclined to be dull. Vessels and their fares: Strs Breaker 66,500 pounds, Ripple 32,700, Ellen & Mary 83,000, Fannie Belle Atwood 67,500, Josie & Phebe 70,000, Natalie J. Nelson 42,000, Leonora De Costa 42,000, Matchless 42,000, Ethel B. Penny 29,000, Marian 5600, Rover 4000, Mildred Robinson 58,500, Edith Silveira 16,000, Progress 31,000, and Henrietta 21,500. The Breaker also had 22,000 scrod, and Ripple 14,000. Wholesale quotations per hundredweight: Haddock \$2.50@4.25, steak cod \$6.75, market cod \$2.75@4.25, plock \$2.25@3.25, large hake \$3.75, medium hake \$2.25, and cusk \$3.25.

Gloucester was unusually busy today. Arrivals: Arabia 320 barrels mackerel, trap nine barrels; Smuggler 100,000 pounds salt cod; Imperator 90,000 salt, 60,000 fresh fish; Cavalier 25,000 fresh, 12,000 salt halibut, 10,000 salt cod; Volant 400 halibut, 40,000 fresh fish; John P. Bradley from Newfoundland, with salt cod; Ralph Russell 60,000 salt cod, Helen G. Wells 65,000 salt cod, Avalon 4000 halibut, 9000 salt halibut, 35,000 salt, 15,000 fresh fish; Catherine Burke 20,000 halibut, 40,000 salt, and 60,000 fresh fish, and small boats 60 barrels shad, 100 bbls. herring, 50 bbls. blubucks, the first of that variety received this season, and Frances F. Mesquita from Cape North 110,000 fresh and 50,000 salt fish.

Improvements in the main ship channel in Key West harbor, Florida, have been made, according to a bulletin of the lighthouse service. The channel is now 300 feet wide and 30 1/2 feet deep from the entrance to Whitehead Spit buoy. The Mississippi shoal at Raleigh rock has been removed to a depth of 30 1/2 feet in addition to the shoals within the main ship channel limits. This shoal is in about latitude 24 degrees 31 minutes north and longitude 81 degrees 49 1/2 minutes west.

Passengers returning on the United Fruit Company's steamship Esparta, Captain Mader today from Port Limon and Havana, were Mr. and Mrs. Philip Calden of Somerville, Charles E. O'Donnell, Edward Augustus Phippen, George Frank Pitts, William Mackeen Thompson, Donald W. Thompson and Delacy Thompson of Boston. The Esparta brought a heavy cargo consisting of 35,000 stems of bananas, 1281 cases of pineapples, 83 boxes of grapefruit, 69 boxes of limes, 286 of pineapples, and other merchandise, as well as a box of rare stone specimens, which will be sent to one of the natural history museums.

Four other fruiters will arrive at the terminal this week. The steamer Port Antonio from Jamaica will be due tomorrow, the Cibao and Bowden from Port Antonio, due Thursday, and the Beatrice from Sousa, will arrive Friday.

Wireless advice received from Captain Wood of the Leyland liner Etonian, on the way here from Liverpool, indicate arrival of the vessel here late today. The Etonian brings a general cargo.

Bound to Provincetown to complete target practice the coast guard cutter Gresham, Captain Winram, left port today. The cutter will go to New London from Provincetown, having been assigned to patrol duty on the Thames river during the Harvard and Yale regatta. The cutter Miami which returned to Boston Saturday from the Grand Banks left Sunday for New York where repairs will be made.

Cable advice received here today announce the arrival at Liverpool of the Warren line steamer Schem and at Manchester of the Leyland liner steamer Memphis, both from Boston.

Repairs to the steamship Bunker Hill are now being made at Philadelphia instead of at New York, as was first planned. Two or three weeks will be required before the vessel will be ready for the New York-Boston service again. The steamers Old Colony and Massachusetts are now on that line.

## PORT OF BOSTON

**Arrivals**  
Str Canopic (Br), James, New York.  
Str Louisiana (Dan), Jensen, Copenhagen via Christiania.  
Str Esparta, Mader, Port Limon.  
Str Massachusetts, Crowell, New York.  
Str Middlesex, Wider, Norfolk.  
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.  
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.  
Str Juniata, James, Baltimore via Newport News and Norfolk.  
Tug Eureka, Plummer, Newport News via Newport.  
Tug Chas T Gallagher, Pierce, Portland, Me.  
Tug Swatara, Phillips, Philadelphia, towing barges Skippack, Mingo and Knickerbocker.

## CLEARED

Steamer Dorchester, Howes, Baltimore via Newport News.  
Steamer City of Augusta, Munson, Savannah.  
Steamer Calvin Austin, Mitchell, Portland.  
Steamer Massachusetts, Crowell, New York.  
Steamer Bay State, Strout, Portland.

Steamer Camden, Brown, Bangor.  
Steamer City of Bangor, Hathorne, Bath.

**Sailings**  
Coastguard cutter Miami, New York.  
Torpedoboot Dupont, supposed Newport.

Strs Canopic (Br) from New York for Azores, Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa; Calvin Austin, Portland, Eastport and St. John, N. B.; Dorchester, Baltimore via Newport News; Massachusetts, New York.

Tugs Swatara, twg bg Knickerbocker, Portland; Marie, twg schr Laura E. Melanson, Scituate; Izetta; Chas T Gallagher twg bg No. 24; E. L. Pillsbury, twg bgs Mingo and Leepor, Portsmouth, Lynn; Watappa, Newport.

## BAY STATE MEN EXPECT DECISION BEFORE MIDNIGHT

Before midnight tonight the board of arbitration in the Bay State street railway carmen's wage case, public hearings in which terminated just a month ago, will announce their decision. It had been anticipated that the decision would be signed and presented to the carmen at a meeting they had planned for this afternoon at 724 Washington street. Joseph C. Pelletier, chairman of the board, said just before noon, however, that no agreement had been arrived at by the arbiters at that time.

At 11 a. m. Henry E. Reynolds, vice-president of the Bay State Street Railway Company, one of the arbiters, entered Mr. Pelletier's private office at Barristers hall, to be followed directly by James H. Vahey, counsel for the carmen, who is also the third member of the arbitration board. The three conferred over certain points in the testimony in an attempt to come to a decision at the earliest possible moment.

Prior to the conference Mr. Pelletier said that the arbiters would be closeted together all day, or until the decision was signed. He said that the board met last Saturday and went over certain points in the testimony taken at the many public hearings held by the board in its attempt to arrive at the main points of both sides of the case. Mr. Pelletier said, however, that nothing like an agreement had been reached Saturday. He said that he, as being the member of the board selected by both sides after each had designated its own member, had decided views on several points in the testimony. The other two members of the board likewise held firm views on certain points, he said.

Following the announcement of the board's decision mass meetings will be held by the Bay State carmen in 10 cities and towns of New England through which the railway system operates. At these meetings the decision will be considered, by which some 20,000 employees will be directly affected.

The hearings on the case were started in the middle of last December and continued, with several brief recesses, until May 22. Altogether some 6800 pages of testimony were taken from 265 witnesses and 460 exhibits were submitted by both sides. After the carmen had demanded more wages and been refused by the railway, an agreement was reached Nov. 4 last, whereby the dispute was to be settled by arbitration, either side to abide by the decision of this board.

## BOSTON C. L. U. PLANNING LABOR POLITICAL PARTY

Boston Central Labor Union has appointed a committee of 15 of its members to consider the advisability of forming a new "labor political party" in Massachusetts. The resolution creating the committee was passed at a meeting of the union yesterday, by a majority of four, many of the members believing that organized labor should keep out of politics. This view was contended to be supported by the constitution of the organization, which was revised several months ago, at which time it was decided by a large majority to keep politics out.

The resolution provides that the committee "consider the question of the formation of an independent labor political party to be composed of members of organized labor and to be free from all political parties, and to draft rules and regulations for the formation of the same, and if such organization is formed all questions pertaining to politics, and placing of candidates in office shall be referred to this independent labor political party."

This resolution was indorsed by the resolution committee, but Pres. John J. Barry ruled it out of order as contrary to a section of the constitution. This ruling called for a debate and by a vote of 43 to 34 it was overthrown. The committee appointed under the resolution, which will meet at the call of the chair, consists of James R. Crozier, chairman; Patrick J. Sheehan, Harry P. Jennings, Arthur M. Huddell, Henry Abrahams, Dennis D. Driscoll, Ignatius McNulty, W. McCarthy, James T. Moriarty, Austin P. Kenney, Charles Wood, John Perry, Fred Kneeland, Michael A. Murphy and J. Walter Mullen.

## ARMORY CORNERSTONE LAID

Many officers of the United States army and navy were present at the exercises attending the laying of the cornerstone of the state armory for mounted troops on Commonwealth avenue Saturday afternoon. Governor Walsh laid the stone with a silver trowel. Addresses followed.

## RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

| Transatlantic Sailings                            | Eastbound                             | Westbound                                  |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Sailings from New York                            | Sailings to Hongkong                  | Sailings from Hongkong                     |
| San Guilelmo, for Naples..... June 22             | Canada Maru, for Tacoma..... June 21  | Manchuria, for San Francisco..... June 21  |
| *Noordam, for Philadelphia-Rotterdam..... June 22 | Tamba Maru, for Seattle..... June 22  | Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco..... June 22 |
| *Europa, for Naples-Genoa..... June 22            | Sailings from Yokohama                | Chicago Maru, for Tacoma..... June 24      |
| *Arabia, for Liverpool..... June 23               | Chino, for San Francisco..... June 23 | Ahl Maru, for Seattle..... June 30         |
| *Kure, for Hawaii..... June 24                    | Sailings from Honolulu                | Siberia, for San Francisco..... June 22    |
| *Hollig, for Copenhagen..... June 24              | Chino, for San Francisco..... June 23 | Makura, for Vancouver..... June 23         |
| *Patric, for Naples-Marseilles..... June 24       | Sailings from Manila                  | Chito Maru, for San Francisco..... June 20 |
| *America, for Naples-Genoa..... June 24           | Canada Maru, for Tacoma..... June 27  | *Carries United States mail.               |
| *Canopia, for Naples-Genoa..... June 24           |                                       |                                            |
| Sailings from Boston                              |                                       |                                            |
| Sailings from Montreal                            |                                       |                                            |
| Hesperian, for Liverpool..... June 24             |                                       |                                            |
| Northland, for Liverpool..... June 26             |                                       |                                            |
| Scyllian, for London..... June 27                 |                                       |                                            |
| Sailings from Liverpool                           |                                       |                                            |
| Dominion, for Philadelphia..... June 23           |                                       |                                            |
| Lapland, for New York..... June 23                |                                       |                                            |
| Grapeland, for Montreal..... June 23              |                                       |                                            |
| Canopia, for Philadelphia..... June 23            |                                       |                                            |
| Megantic, for Montreal..... June 23               |                                       |                                            |
| St. Louis, for New York..... June 23              |                                       |                                            |
| Sailings from Glasgow                             |                                       |                                            |
| Pretorian, for Boston..... June 23                |                                       |                                            |
| Sailings from Rotterdam                           |                                       |                                            |
| Persdam, for New York..... June 26                |                                       |                                            |
| Sailings from Bordeaux                            |                                       |                                            |
| Espagne, for New York..... June 26                |                                       |                                            |
| Sailings from Genoa                               |                                       |                                            |
| Cretic, for Boston..... June 26                   |                                       |                                            |
| Duca Degli Abruzzi, for New York..... June 26     |                                       |                                            |
| Sailings from Bergen                              |                                       |                                            |
| Bergensford, for New York..... June 26            |                                       |                                            |
| Sailings from Copenhagen                          |                                       |                                            |
| United States, for New York..... June 24          |                                       |                                            |
| Transpacific Sailings                             |                                       |                                            |
| Sailings from San Francisco                       |                                       |                                            |
| *Sierra, for Honolulu..... June 22                |                                       |                                            |
| *Monna, for Sydney..... June 23                   |                                       |                                            |
| *Wilhelmina, for Honolulu..... June 30            |                                       |                                            |
| Sailings from Seattle                             |                                       |                                            |
| *Seattle Maru, for Hongkong..... June 25          |                                       |                                            |

## OVERSEA MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 26

| Conveyed by       | Mail closes at Boston P.O.    | Letters | Other articles |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------|----------------|
| Canopia.....      | June 20 1:30 p.m. 12:30 p.m.  |         |                |
| Europa.....       | June 22 9:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.   |         |                |
| Arabic.....       | June 22 9:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.   |         |                |
| Hellig Olav.....  | June 23 9:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.   |         |                |
| America.....      | June 23 9:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.   |         |                |
| Kursk.....        | June 23 9:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.   |         |                |
| Noordam.....      | June 24 9:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.   |         |                |
| Esparita.....     | June 24 6:30 a.m. 5:30 a.m.   |         |                |
| New York.....     | June 25 9:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.   |         |                |
| Niagara.....      | June 25 9:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.   |         |                |
| Duca d'Aosta..... | June 25 9:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.   |         |                |
| Venezia.....      | June 26 11:30 a.m. 10:30 a.m. |         |                |
| Halifax.....      | June 26 11:30 a.m. 10:30 a.m. |         |                |

Letters for Germany subject to postage at postal union rates.

Registered mail for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies closes Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 8:45 p. m., for other countries mail closes 45 minutes earlier than time shown above.  
Newfoundland, except parcel post, via N. Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily, except Saturdays, 6:30 p. m., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7:30 p. m.  
St. Pierre and Miquelon, via N. Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 6:30 p. m., June 20 and 21 and 7 a. m., June 22 and 23.  
Parcel post for Labrador can be forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's between July 1 and October 1.  
Mail for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer, closes daily at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m.  
Mail for Cuba, specially addressed, closes at this office Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m., forwarded on direct steamer sailing from New York Friday and Saturday.  
Parcel post mails for Great Britain and Ireland close Friday at 5 p. m., Newfoundland, Monday at 6 p. m.

## TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

| Conveyed by                                                                   | Mail closes at       | Via       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| China, Japan and Korea.....                                                   | Seattle Maru.....    | Seattle.  |
| Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines.....                          | Persia.....          | San Fran. |
| China, Japan and Korea.....                                                   | Awa Maru.....        | Seattle.  |
| Philippines.....                                                              | Titan.....           | Seattle.  |
| Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines.....                          | Wilhelmina.....      | San Fran. |
| Guam and the Philippines.....                                                 | Korea.....           | San Fran. |
| Hawaii, Samoa, Tonga, Australia and New Zealand.....                          | U. S. transport..... | San Fran. |
| West, which is forwarded via Europe, specially addressed for New Zealand..... | Manos.....           | San Fran. |
| Manos.....                                                                    | Manos.....           | San Fran. |

Merchandise for the United States postal agent at Shanghai or parcel post for China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand cannot be sent via Canada.  
North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

## PEACE JEOPARDY IS SEEN IN THE MUNITION SHOPS

Declaring that there is danger of an armament trust in the United States among these engaged in manufacturing ammunition, Mrs. Glendower Evans, at the meeting of the Women's Peace party on the common yesterday, said that when the war in Europe is over they will get at the ear of the congressmen and urge the need of more guns. Roger Sherman Hoar also spoke. "Reacts advocates," said Mr. Hoar, "are divided as to whether preparedness is a protection or a menace, but there is no dispute among them as to the great need of the world. That need is cooperation. Now is the time to begin to cooperate. The United States should use its influence to have the Pan-American Union invite the other neutral nations to a conference to define and protect the rights of neutrals and to form the nucleus of a peace league of all the nations at the close of the war."

"Above all, if intervention in Mexico becomes necessary, let it be made by the Pan-American Union, rather than by the United States alone. If we can't apply cooperation near home we had better give up urging its adoption by the world at large."

## STATE RAILWAY BOARD LIMITED

LINCOLN, Neb.—The Nebraska supreme court declared that, in the absence of specific legislative action, the state railway commission was without authority either to advance or to lower passenger rates on Nebraska railroads.

## CENTRALIZED PLAN OF GOVERNMENT FOR N. Y. OUTLINED

ALBANY, N. Y.—An outline of the plan of the government that would be established if the proposed amendments to the state constitution that have been prepared by the bureau of municipal research of New York are adopted, was made public here Sunday night.

The scheme anticipates the consolidation of 169 present boards, bureaus and commissions in 11 executive departments and would provide for the election of only the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, attorney-general and comptroller. The heads of the 11 departments would be appointed by the Governor, who would have the power of removal.

The 11 departments are the treasury, public works, public health and safety, education, industrial relations, charities and corrections, agriculture and industry, public utilities, banking and insurance, civil service and state militia divisions. The statement says the Governor would be directly responsible for the operation of the state government and asserts that "bossism" would be done away with.

## TEXAS EDITORS ELECT OFFICERS

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex.—The thirty-sixth annual convention of the Texas Press Association was held here recently. El Paso was selected as the next meeting place. Walter B. Whitman of Dallas, who held the office of vice-president during the last year, was elevated to the presidency by acclamation, and Henry Edwards of the Troup Banner was named vice-president. Secretary Sam P. Harben of Richardson will continue his services, as will C. F. Lehman of Houston in handling the funds of the association, says the Dallas News.

The following were elected members of the executive committee: Lee L. Rountree and T. B. Lusk, for three years; F. P. Holland and W. S



## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

## RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 lines, 15¢ per line per insertion; 13 to 25 lines, 12¢ per line per insertion; 26 or more lines, 10¢ per line per insertion.

## AGENTS WANTED

**LADY AGENTS WANTED**  
To sell Philippine, Madeira and Porto Rican hand embroidered robes, waists, lingerie, infants' wear, table linens and novelties. Unusual opportunity for women of refinement to earn good income. No cash necessary, but references essential. F.A.R. EASTERN SHOPS, 2231 Broadway, New York.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**TEACHER** with considerable experience as attendant; would gladly accept position with lady going to California in exchange for traveling expenses. Address M. H., 190 Myrtle St., Rockland, Mass.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

**WANTED**—A position by a French horn player; have had experience in large bands and symphony orchestra. D. 54, Monitor Office.

**YOUNG MAN** wishes position as companion or valet; excellent references. Address K 53, Monitor Office.

## HATTERS

**WILLIAM R. HAND**, 44 La Grange St., Boston—Straw and Panama hats bleached and retanned; soft, stiff, silk and opera hats cleaned and repaired; bands and bindings all widths and shades put on while you wait.

## PICTURE FRAMES—E. ORANGE, N. J.

**PIGGINS ART STORE**  
Picture Frames, Art Supplies, Gifts  
Kodak Films Developed, Cards and Booklets  
513 Main St., East Orange

## NEW YORK CITY

## APARTMENTS TO LET

**UNFURNISHED APARTMENT** to Rent—5 beautiful sunny rooms; steam heat, all improvements; in well kept modern house, third floor front; \$24. CAXO, 115 W. 34th St.

## ROOMS TO LET

**PLEASANT ROOM**, beautiful Mt. Hope section. W. RUTHERFORD, 154 East 175th St., Bronx.

**WEST END AVE.**, 841 (Entrance 101 St.) Cool outside room, furnished. BAILEY, Tel. 465 River.

## BOARDERS WANTED

**HOME** in private family; elevator apartment; southerners or others; write or call Superintendent, 125 East 24th St., New York.

## NEW YORK

**Merchants** may send Monitor advertising to WARREN C. KLEIN, Suite 211-212 Metropolitan Tower, 1 Madison Avenue.

## CHICAGO

## HOTELS

**SHERIDAN PARK Hotel**, 4631 N. Racine Ave.—Family hotel; perm. home for business people. Wilson Exp. Phone Edge 2721.

## APARTMENTS TO LET

**FOR RENT**—4-room apartments. H. H. WATERMAN, 2929 Vincennes ave., cor. Oakland blvd.; tel. Main 4522.

## CHICAGO

**Merchants** may send Monitor advertising to CHAS. L. VEAZEY, 1313 Peoples Gas Building.

## NEW ORLEANS

## DEPARTMENT STORES

**The D. H. Holmes Co.**  
OF NEW ORLEANS

Has National Prestige as a Store for Organadies

It was in 1848 that the Holmes Store imported the first Organadies brought direct to America by any retail store. The prestige gained then has been maintained, and the reputation won has been increased.

We are confident that no store in America presents so comprehensive a showing of organadies.

## BOOTS AND SHOES

**JACOBS & BROS.**  
**WALKER BOOT OVERLAP SHOP**

## NEW ORLEANS, LA.

## DALLAS, TEX.

## PIANOS

**BROOK MAYS & CO.**  
The Reliable Piano House, Main St., opposite postoffice. Good bargains in slightly used pianos; also good pianos to rent.

## GROCERS

**SIMON DAVID**  
Fancy Groceries and Meats  
Leonard and Colby Streets, Dallas, Texas  
Phones Bell M-595-597 & 4958. Auto M-1248

**PARKS BROTHERS**  
GROCERIES AND MEATS  
Harwood and McKinney

**TROTH BROTHERS CO.**  
Oak Lawn and Highland Park Grocers  
FANCY GROCERS

**OAK CLIFF GROCERY**, R. D. SUD-  
DARTH. For good things to eat. 303-5 S. Beckley St.

## CONFECTIONERY

**THOMAS CONFECTIONERY CO.**  
Candies, Ice Cream, Cold Drinks,  
Lunches and Pastries  
1100 Elm St., 1508 Main St., 1508 Elm St.,  
DALLAS, TEXAS

## FLORISTS

**LOVE STAR FLORAL CO.—ERNEST**  
RISCHE, JR., Mgr. Plant Seeds, Bulbs,  
Cut Flowers. 514 St. Arcade

## LUMBER

**GRIFFITH & CO. LUMBER**  
HARDWOODS A SPECIALTY  
CERTAIN-TIED ROOFING

## PRINTING

**ARTISTIC PRINTING** for Dallas People  
by SHREVEG PRINTING CO., 314 South  
Erway Street. Both phones.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

**THE H. E. LESAN ADVERTISING**  
AGENCY of New York and Chicago  
takes pleasure in announcing the  
opening of a

## Detroit Office

at 704 Ford Building, in charge of Mr.  
FAY L. FAUROT, formerly of the Olds-  
mobile & Thomas Motor Car Companies  
and the Charles H. Fuller and H. K. Mc-  
Cann Advertising Agencies.

Mr. BURTON F. PARKER, formerly of  
the Fisk Rubber Tire Company and the  
Overland Motor Company, is also associ-  
ated with the office.

H. E. LESAN  
ADVERTISING AGENCY

New York Detroit Chicago

## ANNOUNCEMENT

## RICHMOND, VA.

## RICHMOND, VA.

## REAL ESTATE

## BEAUTIFUL JAMES RIVER SITE

Just beyond Country Club. 10 acres. Exceptional opportunity, C. & O. Station.

## COLONIAL PLACE. Attractive Suburb

Near carline. Three lots for sale (25x125 ft.).

Apply to Owner, A. E. ROEBER, 1815 Grove Avenue, RICHMOND, VA.

## VIRGINIA FARM (86 acres) FOR SALE

AT CHESTER, VA. 11 Miles from Richmond

NEW MODERN FARMHOUSE. PLENTY OF SHADE TREES.

High Land, Well Irrigated. For particulars

Apply to MRS. CHAS. H. FEEBLES, 1722 Grove Avenue, RICHMOND, VA.

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**PIN MONEY PICKLES**  
ARE PREPARED  
FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE  
MRS. E. G. KIDD, Inc.,  
Richmond, Va.

## PITTSBURGH

**SELLING AGENCIES**

Office established in Pittsburgh, desires staple line; will consider establishing head-  
quarters in any other locality if necessary.  
K. W. 3414 Keenan bldg., Pittsburgh.

**ATLANTA, GA.** **ATLANTA, GA.**

**WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES** **WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES**

**J. P. ALLEN & CO., Atlanta, Ga.**

Women's and Misses' High Grade Ready to Wear  
Garments, Millinery, Shoes and Fancy Goods

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**MISS DIXIE**

**SELF-RISING FLOUR** and

**Capitola Flour**

are the superior flours milled by the

**Atlanta Milling Co.**

**ATLANTA, GA.**

## DRY CLEANING AND DYING

**Stoddard**

Stoddard pays return charges on out-of-town orders of \$2 or over. Prompt mail order service.

126 Peachtree St., ATLANTA

## SHOES

**for the**

**Whole Family**

## R. C. BLACK

35 WHITEHALL STREET

ATLANTA, GA.

## BOOKS AND STATIONERY

**Columbian Book Store**

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

**BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.**

Pictures and Framing a Specialty

51-53 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GA.

## BOOKS OF ALL

Stationery, Pictures, Publishing Gifts.

## COLE BOOK-ART CO.

85 Whitehall St., ATLANTA.

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**KING HARDWARE CO.**

"THE NORTH SIDE STORE"

514 Peachtree St., ATLANTA, GA.

## PRINTING

**ADAMS & BARNETT**

Quality Printing

Atlanta Joint Terminal Bldg., Central Ave.

and E. Alabama St., Tel. M-1724.

## TOILET ARTICLES

Complete line Soaps, Creams, Toilet Articles

**MATTHEWS & LIVELY CO.**

21 E. Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.

## MEN'S FURNISHINGS

**Let our windows be**

**Green trees**

**BROAD AT SEVENTH**

**your glass of fashion**

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119 and Main Streets

Invites Monitor readers to open an ac-

count. 3% interest paid on daily balances

and where balance amounts to \$500 or

more, interest compounded monthly.

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**Daivson-Paxon-Stokes Co.**

The Store That Sells

**WOOLTEX**

Suits, Coats, Skirts

High-Class Apparel for Women.

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**Wilson's Clothes**

ARE GOOD—VERY GOOD

READY TO WEAR \$15.00

12 Edgewood, ATLANTA, GA.

## MEN'S FURNISHINGS

**George Muse Clothing Co.**

CLOTHING, SHOES,

FURNISHINGS AND HATS.

Quality, style and service are the key

words of the store.

3-5-7 Whitehall Street.

## GROCERIES

**J. M. HIGH CO.**

Pure Food Groceries

Recognized in all Georgia as the best for

saving money.

**BEST DELICATESSEN IN ATLANTA.**

Finest Home Cooked Meats

**QUALITY GROCER**

**Camp Grocery Company**

Fresh Meat and Fancy Groceries

545 Peachtree St., Phone: Ivy 562, 563, 564

## MILLINERY

VISIT my millinery parlors, prices and

models meet your expectations; remodeling

a specialty. MRS. G. H. TIPP, 314

Whitehall St.

## PIANO TUNING

**ARTISTIC Piano Tuning**—As a piano

tuner and repairer Mr. D. B. Evans is an

expert "par excellence." (Signed Alfredo

Barilli). D. B. EVANS, 27 S. Broad St.

## KODAK FINISHING

ALL amateur sizes, 35; are prints at

prices of ordinary kinds. THE KODAK

STUDIO, 119 Peachtree St., Candler Bldg.

## ICE CREAM

**CLOVER LEAF ICE CREAM CO.**

Quality creams and ices. 52 Trinity Ave.

Phone Main 2626.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED housekeeper, knowledge

of nursing, desires position; no encum-

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CHAMBERS, Milton Ave., Atlanta.

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**CALCO-FLOOR**  
A Flexible Parquet  
Flooring. Lay it  
yourself. Entirely  
new floor or rug bor-  
row in an hour. In-  
expensive. Samples 2c.  
Flexible Flooring Co.  
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Hardware, Paints and Oils

Established 1890

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## PLUMBING

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We specialize in residential plumbing.

Our corps of mechanics are neat, skillful

and trustworthy.

473 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON

Phone Oxford 5360-5361

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**PURITY**

**POULTRY MASH**

Is the correct egg making food.

Ask your dealer, or send for sample

of "Purity Feeds."

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**KEMPER MILITARY SCHOOL**

A school for boys, located at historic Booneville, Missouri. 72nd year.

certificates admit without examination to leading colleges and universities.

designated as "Honor School" by War Department, highest rating given;

teaching to even ten boys completely equipped; modern buildings, extensive

grounds and lake; all athletics, the gymnasium; manual training; business

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INSTRUCTORS: PHIDELAH RICE, ELIZABETH POOLER RICE

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Full courses of study. Prepares for the best

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Building with well equipped laboratories. Do-

mestic Science course with full equipment.

Heavy endowment makes charges very reason-

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ARTHUR W. PEIRCE, Litt.D., Principal.

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Call, telephone (Back Bay 1750)

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| <b>PETERSEN &amp; SCHONING CO.</b><br>"The Quality Store"<br>Everything for the home.                                                                                                                                                                                                               | <b>GROSS BROTHERS</b><br>CLEARERS-DYERS-LAUNDERERS<br>Cor. Selby and Milton. Both phones 4567.                                                                                                                  | <b>Accessories for Women</b><br><b>EVERETT-BLOW COMPANY</b><br>715 Main Street.<br>Mail Orders Solicited.                                                                                                                                                                  | <b>GEO. BETTINGELL</b><br>Electrician<br>Phone Main 157 135 Liberty Street                                                                                                                    | <b>MAXIMUS GLOVE SHOP</b><br>510 So. Broadway<br>Jos. A. Orr, Mgr.                                                              | <b>DRY GOODS AND SHOES</b><br><b>FRED T. HUGGINS</b><br>149 East Colorado St.                                                            | <b>CHOICE CANDIES</b><br><b>THE CALIFORNIA POPPY</b><br>738 Market Street<br>Invites your attention for cooking, clean-<br>liness and service.    |
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# Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

## BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE COMMON STOCK DIVIDENDS IN SIGHT

Company in War Order Business and Has Advantage of Clear Profit From This Class of Work—No Notes to Pay Off Before Return to Stockholders Possible

Baldwin Locomotive common stock is likely to return to the ranks of dividend payers sooner than American Locomotive common, it is said. Baldwin Locomotive has been paying 2 per cent on its common stock since 1911 up to the present time, but the standstill in locomotive manufacturing which has been felt for the last 18 months made it unwise to declare the usual semi-annual dividend of 1 per cent, which under normal conditions would be paid on July 1. American Locomotive common has paid no dividends for nearly seven years.

The market estimates the prospects of Baldwin to be sufficiently bright to warrant paying \$66 per share for Baldwin, compared with \$52 per share for American.

The capitalization of the two companies compare as follows:

Over a period of years Baldwin Locomotive has averaged 11 per cent on its common stock and in the same period American has not averaged 3 per cent per annum outside of one year, when it earned 17 1/2 per cent, which brought the average up to 5.6 per cent.

Baldwin Locomotive under one name or another has been in business continuously for more than 70 years, but it was a partnership until 1911, so that its volume of business and earnings were not published until the reorganization under corporate form and public offering of its stocks and bonds made it necessary.

The gross sales, total net income, balance for the common stock and per cent earned on the common for five years have been as follows:

|                    | 1910         | 1911         | 1912         | 1913         | 1914        |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Gross sales        | \$29,067,308 | \$27,740,000 | \$24,042,686 | \$28,024,355 | \$7,830,000 |
| Total net income   | \$2,374,000  | \$1,116,880  | \$4,088,944  | \$2,298,571  | \$4,675,529 |
| Balance earned     | \$2,374,000  | \$1,116,880  | \$4,088,944  | \$2,298,571  | \$4,675,529 |
| Per cent on common | 2.00         | 1.00         | 1.75         | 1.10         | 1.50        |

\*Deficit.  
Both American and Baldwin have gone

## NEEDS OF THE RAILROADS TOLD BY THEIR OFFICIALS

WASHINGTON—The present difficulties and outlook of American railroads, as some of their presidents see them, are discussed in the June issue of the Nation's Business, the official publication of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. A. H. Smith, president of the New York Central, goes into the situation at length. From a purely railroad standpoint, Mr. Smith declares, the prospects will be determined largely by the attitude of the public toward railroads, with respect to the elimination of legislation and regulations which are unremunerative to the stockholders and also eliminating legislation and regulations which are not beneficial to the public as a whole.

"The railroads need most, just now and for the future," Mr. Smith goes on, "to be correctly understood and appreciated by the people, as the most essential element in the present and future commercial prosperity of this country and they need to have accorded to them fair, just and reasonable treatment by the public, by legislatures, commissions, and other regulatory bodies, in order that they may expand, develop into efficient methods and improve their service."

"It is believed that the need is appreciated by the great majority of the principal shippers and travelers, but there are many others—and probably a majority of people—whose daily affairs are so remote from the details of commerce that they often constitute, without knowing or appreciating that in the end they will be vitally injured."

James J. Hill, the veteran railroad president of the country, sums up what he has to say in a few words.

"In my opinion," the pioneer concludes, "there is nothing in sight going to show that general business in this country, outside of war material for export, has improved or is improving."

The railroads need more than anything else increased traffic and less regulation, according to F. D. Underwood, president of the Erie.

"Until such traffic is forthcoming," Mr. Underwood says, "there will be, I fear, small improvement in existing conditions, although the harvesting of a good crop, such as now seems in prospect, will undoubtedly help much."

More business is the keynote also of what Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio has to say. Prospects as he sees them are hopeful. Increased larger gross revenue, in the opinion of Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Pacific, can be produced either by more traffic than at present rates, or by a much higher rate on existing traffic.

"The first solution is dependent upon the condition of general business," Mr. Kruttschnitt explains. "The latter is a function of governmental authority. The railroads need relief from further embarrassing legislation. Regarding the immediate prospects of railroads in the United States, I think in general the probability is increasing that railway needs will be promptly appreciated by the public. Public understanding of the

railroad situation is becoming clearer and the public attitude more sympathetic."

## DIVIDENDS

Mobile & Ohio Company declared regular annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable June 25 to stock of record June 18.

The Joliet & Chicago Railroad Co. declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, payable July 6 to stock of record June 25.

The Gold & Stock Telegraph Co. declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

The usual semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on the Railroad Securities Company will be paid July 1 to stock of record June 30.

The Niagara Falls Power Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

Northern Central Railway Company has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable July 15 as registered June 30.

The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

The directors of the Puritan Trust Company of Boston, have declared regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable July 1 to stock of record June 29.

\*The Cote Piano Manufacturing Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to stockholders of record June 28.

The Kelsey Company, Inc. (Waldorf Lunch System) has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock and 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable July 1 to stockholders of record June 25.

Directors of Delaware River Railroad & Bridge company have deferred action on the semi-annual dividend due at this time until later in the year. All of the company's \$1,000,000 per capita stock is owned by the Pennsylvania railroad. In December, 1914, a semi-annual dividend of 1 per cent was declared.

## CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous year as follows:

|           | 1915         | 1914         |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| Exchanges | \$22,192,967 | \$18,529,923 |
| Balances  | 1,075,119    | 664,502      |

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$182,340.

## LAKE COPPER PRICES UP

A new high price has been paid for the best grades of Lake copper, with sales in past few days at 23 1/2 cents a pound for nearby delivery.

## CHARTERS ARE ISSUED TO NEW CORPORATIONS

Certificates to Do Business Given by Massachusetts Commissioner to Companies Engaging in Variety of Enterprises

Charters have been issued in the past week to the following new Massachusetts corporations:

The Fuller Electrical Appliance Company, Boston—Louis D. H. Fuller, Frank A. McCaskey, Michael P. Mahone, \$50,000.  
National Cleaners Company, Boston—Frederick A. McKenzie, John B. Blevins, John D. Campbell, \$15,000.  
Corey Road Garage, Boston—Samuel H. Mowbray, Robert C. Simpson, Albert E. Lamb, \$15,000.  
Roger I. Sherman, Inc., Boston—Edward B. Ames, Leighton K. Blodgett, groceries and provisions, \$100,000.  
Elmhurst Chemical & Manufacturing Company, Sandwich—Frank A. Naughton, Sanford E. Morse, Simeon Morse, \$50,000.

Washington Street Olympia, Boston—Ernest H. Horstmann, Arthur E. Lord, Max Shoshani, \$25,000.  
Gloucester Olympia Company—Hiram E. Miller, Frank J. Howard, Nathan H. Gordon, amusements, \$50,000.  
Reiss Printing & Label Company, Inc., Boston—Samuel Reiss, Nellie Reiss, George C. Walsh, \$25,000.

Wollaston Grocery and Provision Company, Quincy—John G. Sichelov, Sidney S. Sichelov, Leewood, \$10,000.  
B. L. T. Company, Great Barrington—Walter G. Barker, Judson C. Logan, Arthur H. Tuttle, fuel products, \$15,000.

New Haven Olympia Company—Max Sheolman, Hiram E. Miller, Frank J. Howard, amusements, \$50,000.  
New Bedford Olympia Company—Frank H. Hartmann, amusements, \$50,000.  
Pittsford Land & Cattle Corp., Boston and Hillsbury, Mass.—Harold S. Hichborn, Brooke C. Uman, Elliott C. W. Johnson, \$50,000.

Cleveland-Maine Black Fox Ranching Company, Blackstone and Pawtucket—Henry P. Cleveland, Philip V. Marcus, \$50,000.

Defiance Manufacturing Company, Barre, Vt., promoters—E. M. Churchill, Norman Macfarlane, Albert A. Richards, promoters, \$80,000.

Mr. Pleasant Iron Foundry, Inc., New Bedford—William Stone, William Wignall, Benjamin Almond, \$88,000.  
The Sams Sales Company of England, Boston—Clara T. McFarland, Herbert W. Colby, Samuel S. Deeborn, building materials, \$20,000.

The Burroughs Company, Plymouth—Elwell H. Smith, Edgar S. Bolles, William E. C. Perry, \$25,000.  
Harvard Realty Company, Boston—Frank Ross, Cornelius P. Brown, John J. Conway, \$10,000.

General Radio Company, Boston—J. Porter Russell, William A. Kneeland, \$50,000.  
Scott Carburator Company, Medford—Henry Scott, Henry J. Livermore, \$10,000.

Premier Manufacturing Company, Boston—Charles F. Mosman, Thorndike H. Whittemore, Isidor Fox, novelties, \$10,000.

Somerville Charcoal Company—Thomas J. McCarthy, Michael H. McCarthy, James F. McCarthy, \$25,000.  
The Anglo-American Cotton Company, Boston—J. Liable, S. A. Neother, J. E. McCarthy, \$50,000.

Julius Rottenberg, Inc., Boston—Fannie Rottenberg, Isaac Berg, \$20,000.  
Fidelity Realty Corporation, Boston—William Craig, John E. Eaton, Edward M. Hamlin, \$125,000.

American Sanitary Laundry, Inc., Boston—Mabelle Jones, Sophia Jones, Helen A. Fitch, \$25,000.  
Wilcox & Sibbe, Inc., Boston—Adrian Wilson, Goldsmith L. Davis, Archie W. Hayes, amusements, \$10,000.

New England Portland Cement Company, Peabody—Paul M. Wagner, Samuel R. MacNeal, Michael J. Reardon, \$100,000.  
South Atlantic Portland Cement Co., Boston—William W. Sharp, William E. Conant, Edith S. Cheever, \$25,000.

Groove Hall Laundry, Inc., Boston—Abraham M. Weiss, Harry Fine, Louis Epstein, \$10,000.  
Hunt Room Registry, Inc., Boston—Frank Hunt, Henry P. Reidy, J. Henry Morrow, \$50,000.

E. J. Porter Co., Boston—Edward J. Porter, David Levy, Cecilia Potter, roofers, \$10,000.  
John R. Feely, Inc., Pittsfield—John R. Feely, Walter V. Fitzsimmons, Joseph M. McMahon, \$50,000.

Wells, Odell Novelty Co., Lynn—Samuel S. Wells, Fred C. Odell, Henry A. Goodnow, \$5,000.  
Page Motor Co. of Worcester—William A. Stratton, Eugene Weston, John H. Stratton, \$10,000.

Highland Avenue Garage, Inc., Salem—Thomas J. Sexton, John C. Gooden, Crendon, \$10,000.  
Blue Taxi Company, Haverhill—Joseph O. Marsalis, Warren M. Gill, Sonorah C. Follansbee, \$25,000.

Oakland Motor Company of New England, Boston—Charles W. Munroe, Frank J. McKay, Fred G. Allen, \$75,000.

## SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, June 21)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Amsterdam, Holland—F. L. de Bler of Sibbe & Sibbe, Inc., Boston.  
Baltimore—H. Abraham of Baltimore Shoe House, Essex.

Charleston, W. Va.—C. K. Paine of Paine Shoe Co., Torr.  
Chicago—H. F. Doremus of Copley Plaza, Boston.  
Havana—Geo. W. Jimenez, U. S.  
Havana—J. M. Otero of Fernandez Valdes, U. S.

Havana, Cuba—Juan Usala, U. S.  
Milwaukee—Geo. Burroughs of Bradley & Lynchburg—R. P. Beasley of Beasley Shoe Co., Inc., Torr.

Petersburg, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co., Torr.  
San Francisco—W. P. Connor of Philadelphia Shoe Store, Essex.

LEATHER BUYERS  
Amsterdam, Holland—F. L. de Bler of Sibbe & Sibbe, Essex.  
Moscow, Russia—Jacques D. Sarikof, Parker.

New Orleans—Arthur R. Berry of Rosenberg & Son, U. S.  
Petrograd, Russia—A. Sarnovsky and Mr. Reinoff, Parker.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Harvey Childs, Jr., of H. Childs & Co., 86 Lincoln st., Wichita, Kan. Mr. Childs, Essex.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

## ROCK ISLAND CAR ORDER

CHICAGO—Haskell, Barker & Co. received from Rock Island an order for 500 cars which completes the 4000 cars which Rock Island receivers asked Judge Carpenter for authority to purchase. Delivery will begin in middle of August and continue until end of September. Reports that American Car & Foundry had received a portion of the order are incorrect.

## AMERICAN WRITING PAPER SECURITIES UNDER DEPRESSION

Stocks and Bonds Reflecting Prospective Reorganization—Various Phases of the Problem

The extreme depression in American Writing Paper securities is believed by those conversant with the company's actual situation to measure fully and perhaps too fully the severities of the reorganization plan which is to be undertaken. The \$18,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent bonds are selling as low as 32. In fact, the market is quoted by brokers at 40 to 52. The preferred is nominally around 8 and the common about 75 cents per share. The present market price of these \$35,000,000 par of securities in the hands of the public is on the basis of these figures only \$7,880,000. Against this the company had on Dec. 31 last net working capital of \$4,400,000 and fixed assets, as measured by their assessed valuation, of \$8,000,000, a total of \$12,800,000 or within \$500,000 of the par of the bonds in the hands of the public.

The probable method through which reorganization may be expected to work out is the formation of separate protective committees representing the bonds, the preferred stock and possibly the common stock, if any one attaches enough importance to this issue to bother to protect about the only asset which it possesses, namely, its voting power.

The reorganization of American corporations at times follows extremely democratic lines. In the present instance it seems likely that a series of town meetings between these different protective committees will work out the definite plan which financial readjustment is to take.

One thing seems more or less fairly plausible. If bondholders consent to a scaling down in the amount of their bonds and take income bonds or first preferred stock to represent the scaling down process, then it would seem as if preferred stockholders should be expected to do something more than merely stand a reduction in their stock. Otherwise the onus of the reorganization falls on the bonds while the preferred, upon which 92 per cent of back dividends have accrued, gets a substantial benefit without making any real sacrifice.

It would seem, therefore, as if preferred shareholders might logically be expected to pay a small assessment and the money thus raised utilized for plant improvements, modernization work, new working capital or similar purposes.

## COTTON ACREAGE FIGURES HAVE BEEN REVISED

WASHINGTON—The bureau of crop estimates of the department of agriculture has made a revision of its preliminary estimates of cotton acreage last year, based on results of a special investigation and the report of the bureau of the census on the quantity of cotton ginned in the past season. The revision indicates that the area planted (in cultivation at the end of June, 1914) was about 37,406,000 acres, instead of 36,980,000 acres as reported last July. The revised estimate will be used as a basis in making the cotton area estimate this year. This area picked in 1914 was about 36,832,000 acres and the yield per acre is estimated at 209.2 lbs., against 182 pounds in 1913, 190.9 lbs. in 1912, 207.7 lbs. in 1911, 170.7 lbs. in 1910 and 154.3 lbs. in 1909.

Details by states for 1914 are as follows:

| State      | Area planted (in cultivation at end of June, 1914) | Area picked (in cultivation at end of June, 1914) | Yield per acre (in cultivation at end of June, 1914) |
|------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Alabama    | 4,705,000                                          | 4,067,000                                         | 184                                                  |
| Arkansas   | 2,550,000                                          | 2,480,000                                         | 190                                                  |
| California | 955,000                                            | 915,000                                           | 270                                                  |
| Missouri   | 148,000                                            | 145,000                                           | 270                                                  |
| Oklahoma   | 2,920,000                                          | 2,847,000                                         | 212                                                  |
| Texas      | 37,000                                             | 47,000                                            | 500                                                  |
| All other  | 20,000                                             | 20,000                                            | 200                                                  |
| U. States  | 37,406,000                                         | 36,832,000                                        | 209.2                                                |

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO—Live stock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 314,063 head, a gain of 96,113 head, but they were 57,182 head under last year. Arrivals of hogs decreased 7659 head for the week and 30,047 head for the year. Deliveries of cattle gained 1298 head for the preceding week, but as compared with the corresponding week of 1914 lost 297 head. Sheep receipts were 3474 head heavier than those of the previous week, but fell off 25,838 from the same week of one year ago.

The following comparative table gives the receipts in detail for the week ended June 19:

|        | Last week | Prev. week | Last yr. |
|--------|-----------|------------|----------|
| Hogs   | 122,188   | 129,847    | 152,255  |
| Cattle | 30,552    | 28,735     | 35,550   |
| Sheep  | 52,222    | 48,748     | 75,000   |
| Total  | 314,063   | 317,550    | 371,245  |

## NEW LOW FOR EXCHANGE

Around 5 o'clock on New York Friday afternoon, a sterling exchange broker offered \$200,000 demand sterling exchange bills at \$4.76 without finding buyers, a new low record.

## COTTON CLOTH NEW BUSINESS UNSATISFACTORY

Chief New England Mill Centers, However, Well Employed on Old Contracts—Coarser Goods Prices Weaken

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The cotton cloth mills of New Bedford and Fall River (Mass.) continue to be well employed on old contracts, but the amount of new business coming to hand is still unsatisfactory, especially in Fall River. The fine goods mills of New Bedford still have the better end of the situation, prices on one cottons holding very firm, but those on the coarser print cloth yarn goods have weakened.

During the past week Fall River mills have sold less than half their week's production as they are running today, and the discouraging aspect of the market is that such business as has been put through has been effected on a lower price level than that prevailing up to last week. Standard constructions of print cloths are down a sixteenth of a cent, but cotton has been holding very steady. The manufacturing profit, between today's prices for cotton and cloth is very slim.

The fine goods mills of New Bedford are finding it very difficult to handle offers of fall business due to extreme uncertainty as to what extra staple cotton will be worth. As a result of the exhaustion of the sort of cotton that they require the fine mills are going into the new cotton season with light stocks in their warehouses, and on contracts calling for cloth deliveries during the latter part of the year they have to figure on new crop cotton to be bought. But southern cotton shippers are asking prices for extra staple cotton that are altogether too high for the manufacturers to consider at present, in view of the many uncertainties in the trade.

A feature of the Fall River print cloth market during the past week was the purchase of 20,000 pieces of so-called low counts by the United States government. These goods are of heavy construction and are suitable for certain work only. This purchase by the government accounted for about one-sixth of all the sales during the week. The rest of the business was of a scattering character, and most of it in the form of orders for immediate shipment or on contracts calling for delivery within the next few weeks. Cloth buyers are still operating with great caution, the greater activity on the fine end of the market being explained, apparently, by the larger distribution of fine cottons all along the line to the retail counter.

There is no buoyancy or speculative tendency in any division of the market. The improvement of sentiment which Fall River manufacturers and brokers have thought they detected twice in the last two or three weeks has not in either case developed into anything tangible. Buyers would seem to be on the point of taking goods more freely when something startling would happen in the relations between the United States and Germany to remind the trade that almost anything might result from the diplomatic proceedings that have been going between the two nations.

The action of the Fall River operatives this week in postponing indefinitely their request for an advance in wages definitely averts the likelihood of labor trouble in that center. This fortunate outcome of the operatives' agitation is directly attributable to the decline in the cotton goods business in the last few weeks, it is said. As week after week passed and the mills did not sell even half of their production, the workers finally came to realize that this is a most inopportune time of pressing for higher wages. Some of the workers have suffered considerably from unemployment in the depression of the last few years, and they do not want to risk a disagreement with the manufacturers that may result in a closure of the mills through a strike or lockout.

## RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston, which may vary according to locality, follow:

Flour—Bread flour \$8.25, \$8.75 and \$9.50 lbs.; \$1.05 @ 1.25 bag; pastry \$7.75 lbs., \$1 bag.  
Butter—Print 38 @ 42c lb; tub, 35 @ 40c lb.  
Eggs—Fancy brown, 34 @ 36c doz; fresh laid Maine and New Hampshire, 29 @ 31c doz; fresh western first, 23 @ 25c doz.  
Sugar—Granulated, 7c per single lb, 6.40c per lb in 100-lb bags.  
Beans—Medium pea, 14c qt, \$1.10 pk; California, 14c qt, \$1.10 pk; yellow eyes, 14c qt, \$1.10 pk; red kidney, 15 qt, \$1.13 pk.  
Potatoes—New, 10c qt, 75c pk; Maine 20c pk, 75c bu, \$1.40 per 2-bu bag; selected, 30c pk, \$1.10 bu.  
Asparagus—Native, 15c bunch; Jersey, 20c bunch.  
Oranges—California navel, 30 @ 50c doz; Florida, 30 @ 50c.

## GOLD FOR CUBA

NEW YORK—The National Bank of Cuba is shipping to Havana, by the Saratoga, \$1,000,000 in United States \$5 gold pieces, \$125,000 in newly-coined Cuban gold, and \$280,000 silver. The United States gold coin is to be used in conjunction with Cuba's new system of coinage.

## FUTURE OF THE RAW RUBBER MARKET REVIEWED IN LONDON

War Is Factor Because of Reduced Proportion of Waste Recovered and Destruction—America Expected to Take More Plantation Variety This Year Than Last

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau)

LONDON—Speaking at the annual general meeting of the Java Amalgamated Rubber Estates, Limited, held recently, Mr. Herbert Wright, the chairman of the company, threw some interesting light on the future of the raw rubber market.

After surveying the annual report and accounts of the company, the chairman said that, in order to arrive at a reasonable estimate as to the future of the raw rubber market, he had studied the statistical position from every point of view. Apart from raw supplies, one must bear in mind the reduced life of rubber articles during the war, and also the destruction of raw material. During the war, there would be a big reduction in the proportion of recovered waste rubber in the war areas. So long as rubber remained at its present low price, and time was so important in war transport, waste rubber would be available in reduced proportions, and virgin rubber used in its stead. This was quite apart from the sheer destruction, at sea and on land, of unused manufactured, and raw rubber. With regard to raw supplies, during the present year there would be a very small increase in the production from plantations, and there would be big decreases from Africa and Brazil; but there would be a continuous and strong demand for raw rubber, certainly so long as the war lasted. Rubber took its place alongside petrol and copper in point of importance during war.

The total crop of plantation rubber last year was approximately 65,000 tons, and this year it would be something like 80,000 tons, because during the present year they would be tapping in the middle east those areas which were planted during or prior to 1909. The total acreage in that year was about 600,000 acres, which would give, say, 75,000 tons, a further 5000 tons being obtained from areas planted in early 1910.

America would take this year a tonnage of raw rubber equivalent to the whole of the plantation output (80,000 tons). America had always been the biggest importer and had demanded more rubber every year. For years in succession America had taken more plantation and less wild rubber. American activity in raw rubber was the real index of the market, and the increase in English imports to that country this year, was in accordance with anticipations, and that increase would be continued. For the last three years the rubber imported by the United States was, in round figures, 40,000, 50,000 and 60,000 tons, so that the figure of 80,000 tons for this year was only slightly above the normal annual increase. This year England had already exported, during four months only, nearly 15,000 tons to the United States, and it was common knowledge that eastern centers had added to this grand total.

At this rate, America would take this year 10,000 more tons of plantation rubber than she did last year. There had been special activity among manufacturers in America and the United Kingdom on account of the war, but in the latter country the manufacturers have been making goods which in normal times would have been made in other parts of Europe. Estimating 80,000 tons for America, the balance tonnage of the world's production this year—about 45,000 tons—could be apportioned according to fancy among European and far-eastern countries. Even England could take almost half the balance. Assuming that the war continued, there would not be sufficient rubber to go around, and steady, if not advancing, prices could be assured. As the war seemed likely to last some time this year's supplies seemed assured a welcome home. Even without war this would have been a year when production would not have kept pace with the normal increase in consumption.

What would be the position after the war? For the purpose of preparing a statement he assumed that the war would be over during 1916. What was the probable production and demand for that period? Up to 1910 there were planted in the middle east approximately 750,000 acres, and this should yield about 100,000 tons during 1916. In 1911 a further 200,000 acres were planted, from which 20,000 to 20,000 tons might be obtained in 1916. His total estimate of plantation rubber for 1916 was, therefore, from 110,000 to 120,000 tons. This production was based upon the assumption that price and labor remained satisfactory; if prices or labor conditions were unfavorable, the estimate would not be reached. Plantation rubber was the only supply which could show an increase this year or next year.

Africa and Brazil together could certainly not exceed their average output, and wild rubber might, for their purposes, be assessed for 1916 at 45,000 tons, giving a total production of from 155,000 to 165,000 tons for the year. In pre-war periods the importance of the various countries was, in order of tonnage consumed—first America, then the United Kingdom, followed by Germany, Russia, France, Austria-Hungary, Italy and Japan. Though the first-mentioned consumed as much as all the others put together, the other seven accounted for a consumption something like 60,000 tons per annum. Furthermore, all the seven countries were participants in the war, and had suffered, or would suffer, increased consumption largely at the expense of accumulated stocks. England, France, Russia and Italy could not claim to have a larger amount of manufactured rubber articles today than they had before the war.



# Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

## THREE CLUBS IN GREAT RACE FOR AMERICAN TITLE

Boston, Chicago and Detroit Are Playing Championship Baseball and Distancing Other Teams in Younger League

**SCHEDULE OF GAMES FOR THE WEEK**  
Monday—Boston at Washington, New York at Philadelphia, Chicago at Cleveland, St. Louis at Detroit.  
Tuesday—Boston at Washington, New York at Philadelphia, Chicago at Cleveland, St. Louis at Detroit.  
Wednesday—Boston at Washington, New York at Philadelphia, Chicago at Cleveland, St. Louis at Detroit.  
Thursday—Boston at Washington, New York at Philadelphia, Chicago at Cleveland, St. Louis at Detroit.  
Friday—New York at Boston, Philadelphia at Washington.  
Saturday—New York at Boston, Philadelphia at Washington, Chicago at Cleveland, St. Louis at Detroit.  
Sunday—St. Louis at Chicago, Cleveland at Detroit.

The American league championship baseball race has developed into a great contest for the pennant between Boston, Chicago and Detroit and unless something entirely unforeseen at the present time comes up in the next two months, these three clubs should be found battling it up to the very end of the season. At the present time the three look to be very evenly matched with little to choose between them.

Chicago's chief strength lies in its splendid pitching department. Faber, Scott, Russell and Cicotte form four strong box men. The team is a very fast fielding one and in Collins has a strong batter and all-round player. The rest of the men are not such heavy hitters as might be expected on a championship major league team. Chicago wins most of its games by keeping the other team from piling up runs and when the White Sox can make two or three runs in a game, they are pretty sure to win.

Detroit has two splendid pitchers in Daus and Dubuc with Boehling and Coveleskie good second-string men. The pitching department does not, however, appear quite as strong as Chicago's. In Cobb Detroit has the greatest player in the game today. He is the big factor in Detroit's run scoring and is ably backed up by Crawford. The team is fast in the field and should improve as the season goes on.

In all-round strength Boston appears to be the strongest of the three teams. Its pitching department is not quite as good looking as Chicago's, but it is as strong if not stronger than Detroit's. The infield does not appear any too strong as a whole. The outfield is very fast and the catching department is of championship quality. Speaker's batting has not been up to his usual form, but Lewis has been doing some timely batting. If Manager Carrigan can keep his players going at their best during the rest of the season, the team will surely be right up around the top of the standing to the end of the race.

New York and Washington appear to form another class in the league. They have not been playing as good baseball as the three above named and do not give any indications of working up to better than fourth place in the standing. The first named appears the more promising of the two and with only a little improvement would be in a position to challenge the three leading teams.

St. Louis, Cleveland and Philadelphia will have to fight it out for the sixth and seventh places in the standing. It is easy to account for the poor showing of the Athletics and Cleveland, but just why St. Louis is so far down in the standing is hard to explain. Manager Riskey has some very good material and the next month should find the Browns climbing. The Athletics are without their best men and manager Mack will do well to keep his club out of last place this season.

### AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

|              | W  | L  | P.C. |
|--------------|----|----|------|
| Chicago      | 31 | 20 | .609 |
| Boston       | 28 | 18 | .609 |
| Detroit      | 24 | 24 | .500 |
| New York     | 23 | 24 | .490 |
| Washington   | 24 | 24 | .500 |
| Cleveland    | 21 | 31 | .404 |
| Philadelphia | 19 | 34 | .352 |
| St. Louis    | 20 | 34 | .370 |

**RESULTS SATURDAY**  
Boston 5, St. Louis 5.  
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 2.  
Washington 7, Detroit 0.  
Cleveland 5, New York 4.

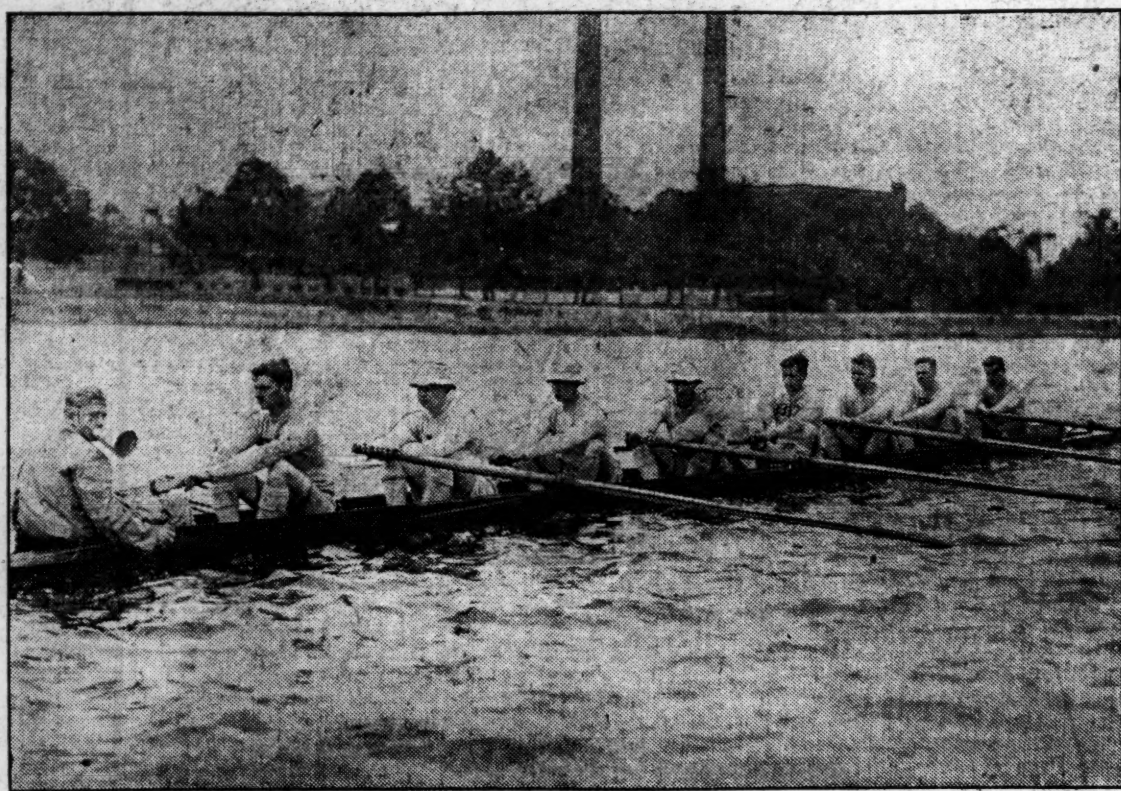
**RESULTS YESTERDAY**  
Chicago 7, Cleveland 1.  
Chicago 3, Cleveland 6.  
St. Louis 1, Detroit 0.

**GAMES TODAY**  
Boston at Washington, two games.  
New York at Philadelphia, two games.

## CHICAGO TRIALS RUN TOMORROW

CHICAGO, Ill.—Before nightfall tomorrow evening every automobile racing car entered in the first annual Chicago speedway race will either have qualified or have been eliminated.

Great preparations have been made for the trials, which will be held tomorrow, beginning at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, continuing until every driver has shown the speed of his car as well as his own ability to drive. With a speed of 85 miles an hour called for in the official American Automobile Association rules dealing with this contest, many fast laps can be expected, and, although there may be one or two cars eliminated, Starter Fred Wagner, who has officiated on practically every track and course in the country, predicts fast time in every trial.



(Copyright by International News Service)

The Harvard second varsity eight which meets Yale on the Thames next Friday

## HARVARD AND YALE CREWS ENTER LAST WEEK ON THAMES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Today finds the Harvard and Yale oarsmen, who are at Red Top and Gales Ferry, respectively, entering upon their last week on the Thames river for the season of 1915. All hands had a quiet day yesterday and this morning finds them ready for two hard workouts today with morning and afternoon practice.

Only three days of real work are now left in which to get the two varsity eights and freshman eight in shape for their big races Friday. Today, tomorrow and Wednesday will be taken full advantage of, and Thursday will be devoted to light work with a few racing starts.

From Red Top reports indicate that all of the Harvard oarsmen are ready for the week's work, and confident of the outcome. The Crimson realize that Yale has three exceptionally good crews here this year, and that it will take the best that Harvard can produce to give the Crimson the three victories that the Red Top oarsmen are anxious to procure. The first varsity is felt to be a little better than last year's, while the freshman eight is regarded as one of the best Harvard has had on the Thames in years. The second varsity has not had the reputation that the 1914 crew had when it came here; but there has been a wonderful improvement in this crew since its arrival at Red Top, and Yale will have a hard time showing its rudder to this eight.

All at Gales Ferry are well pleased with the form of the Yale oarsmen. Coach Nickalls appears to be very confident that his men are going to make a splendid showing in all three races against Harvard. He does not underestimate the strength of the three crews that are going to represent the Crimson, but has great confidence in the ability of his own men.

There is one thing certain and that is that it is a long time since Yale had such good looking crews as she has this year and if they are defeated, it will be

## HARVARD NINE LEAVES TODAY FOR YALE GAME

The Harvard varsity baseball squad left Cambridge this morning for its first game with Yale at New Haven tomorrow.

Practice is to be held on Yale field this afternoon, immediately after which the squad will go to its quarters at Morris cove, Conn. No further work is scheduled until 3 o'clock tomorrow, when the first game in the championship series will begin. The squad is composed of the following men:

G. E. Abbott '17, O. Ames '17, J. T. Beal '17, W. J. Boies '17, C. E. Brickley '15, F. P. Coolidge '16, F. G. Frapp '16, R. E. Frye '15, R. T. Gannett '15, W. G. Garrett '17, H. Harte '17, H. R. Hardwick '15, U. W. Holly '17, E. W. Mahan '16, H. E. Nash '16, M. B. Phillips '15, C. S. Reed '17, T. H. Sanford '16, J. B. Waterman '15, W. Whitney '16, W. Wilcox, Jr. '17, C. P. D. Haughton '16, managers L. Cunningham '15, E. H. Foreman '16, and G. A. Parsons '17 and Rubber Fowler.

## SEVEN YACHTS IN LONG RACE

MARBLEHEAD — Five well-known schooners and two sloops have already entered for the 200-mile ocean race of the Eastern Yacht Club from New London to this port around Cape Cod, which starts next Saturday. The schooners are the Constellation, Vagrant, Iroliia, Shyessa IV and the Timandra, while the sloops are the Shinnia and Avenger. Other entries are expected from the fleet that will assemble in the lower reaches of the Thames for the Harvard and Yale race.

Capt. H. S. Vanderbilt of the Vagrant has offered a gold cup for large schooners, and prizes will be given to the smaller schooners and the sloops.

## ATHLETIC NOTES

The Philadelphia Country Club pony polo team won the Fox Hunters' cup Saturday by defeating the fifth United States cavalry, 14½ goals to 12.

F. O. Watson, cross-country champion of the Western Conference, has been elected president of the University of Minnesota "M" Club.

John Martin '16 has been elected captain of the University of Minnesota track team for next year. He is a sprinter and hurdler.

Mrs. J. S. Taylor won the women's singles lawn tennis championship of Delaware Saturday by defeating Mrs. Gilbert Harvey in the final rounds: 5-7, 6-4, 8-6.

J. C. Davidson of the Columbia Country Club won the Middle Atlantic Golf Association championship Saturday by defeating E. M. Eynon, Jr., in the final round, 5 and 4.

Columbia, Cornell and Syracuse have declined the invitation to send their varsity crews to Seattle, Wash. for a regatta July 16. The Pennsylvania oarsmen have accepted the invitation.

G. P. Gardner, Jr., won the Massachusetts state singles lawn tennis championship Saturday by defeating N. W. Niles in the challenge round: 6-3, 3-6, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4.

J. B. Craig, star halfback and hurdler of the University of Michigan football and track teams of a few years ago, has signed to coach the Mercerburg academy football team next fall.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt won the women's singles invitation tennis tournament of the Crescent Athletic Club Saturday by defeating Miss Florence Shelton in the final round: 6-2, 6-4.

C. L. Dexter of Dallas won the Southern Golf Association championship Saturday by defeating Nelson Whitney of New Orleans in the final round 1 up. Whitney had held the title for four years.

## WILSON MANAGES CENTRAL TRACK AND FIELD MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from

CHICAGO—Charles Wilson, former physical instructor at the Illinois Athletic Club, has been named by the championship committee of the Central A. A. U. to handle the senior outdoor track and field championships to be held on Stag field, University of Chicago, July 3.

A new event on the program announced by Coach Wilson is a 440-yard hurdle race, twice the usual distance. The hurdles will be three feet high and 40 yards apart. The other events will be: 100, 220 and 440-yard dashes, half mile, and five-mile runs, three-mile walk, 120-yard high hurdles, 220-yard low hurdles, pole vault, running high and broad jumps, throwing 56-pound weight, discus and javelin throws, running foot, step and jump, hammer throw, and shot put.

### FEDERAL LEAGUE STANDING

|             | W  | L  | P.C. |
|-------------|----|----|------|
| Kansas City | 35 | 23 | .603 |
| St. Louis   | 31 | 27 | .531 |
| Chicago     | 31 | 26 | .544 |
| Pittsburgh  | 29 | 28 | .509 |
| Brooklyn    | 28 | 28 | .500 |
| Newark      | 28 | 28 | .500 |
| Baltimore   | 20 | 38 | .347 |
| Buffalo     | 21 | 39 | .350 |

**RESULTS SATURDAY**  
Chicago 3, Baltimore 1.  
Newark 4, Pittsburgh 2.  
St. Louis 6, Brooklyn 2.  
St. Louis 4, Brooklyn 2.  
Kansas City 2, Buffalo 0.  
Kansas City 2, Buffalo 0.

**RESULTS YESTERDAY**  
Pittsburgh 2, Newark 0.  
Newark 3, Pittsburgh 0.

**GAMES TODAY**  
Chicago at Baltimore.  
Pittsburgh at Newark.  
St. Louis at Brooklyn.  
Kansas City at Buffalo.

**PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE**  
Oakland 6, Portland 5.  
Oakland 3, Portland 1.  
San Francisco 4, Los Angeles 0.  
Los Angeles 5, San Francisco 4.  
Salt Lake 10, Venice 3.

## HUDSON RIVER CREWS START ON THEIR LAST WEEK

Six Days in Which to Prepare for Big Regatta of Intercollegiate Rowing Association

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Today the crews which will take part in the Hudson river regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association a week from today, start in on their last week of practice in preparation for the big event, and it will be a hard and busy six days for the various oarsmen, as considerable has yet to be done before the crews go to the starting line.

Cornell, Syracuse and Stanford are the only varsity eights which appeared at all settled when they came here, and their work has progressed quite well. Stanford has been here only a short time, but the oarsmen appear to have become used to their surroundings and certainly look to be a very powerful eight. Whether they will have the speed for a four-mile race remains to be seen. They made a new record for three miles on the Pacific coast, and if they can add the extra mile and still show form, they will be right up among the leaders at the end of the race.

There seems to be quite an optimistic feeling at the Cornell quarters. This is not only due to the improvement in the varsity and freshman eights themselves, but also to the way things have been going at the Columbia and Pennsylvania quarters. It was only last Saturday that Coach Nickalls decided on his varsity eight and Coach Rice has had about as much trouble getting a first varsity at Columbia. If these two crews finish first or second it will be a big surprise to those who have followed the past week's training.

Syracuse is practically unknown. The crews look like characteristic Ten Eyck eights and they may spring a big surprise. The eligibility of E. R. Williams, No. 7, and C. J. White, stroke, has been questioned, but Coach Ten Eyck says that they are perfectly eligible for the crew.

### TEN LEADING BATSMEN

|                 | Ave. | NATIONAL        | Ave. |
|-----------------|------|-----------------|------|
| Cobb, Det.      | 339  | Collins, Pitts. | 367  |
| Jackson, Cleve. | 364  | Hudner, Phil.   | 363  |
| Daly, Chi.      | 364  | Daubert, Brook. | 351  |
| Cleto, Chi.     | 333  | Zimmerman, Bkn  | 350  |
| Veatch, Det.    | 319  | Adams, Pitts.   | 344  |
| Crawford, Det.  | 319  | Merkle, N. Y.   | 333  |
| Lajoie, Phil.   | 314  | Good, Chi.      | 331  |
| Maisel, N. Y.   | 312  | Doyle, N. Y.    | 328  |
| Ruth, Bos.      | 310  | Saier, Chi.     | 326  |
| Fournier, Chi.  | 308  | Doolin, Cin.    | 323  |

### TEN LEADING RUN GETTERS

| Runs               |    | Runs           |    |
|--------------------|----|----------------|----|
| Cobb, Det.         | 62 | Saler, Chi.    | 36 |
| E. Collins, Chi.   | 47 | Robert, N. Y.  | 35 |
| Maisel, N. Y.      | 40 | Doyle, N. Y.   | 32 |
| Vitt, Det.         | 38 | Fisher, Chi.   | 29 |
| Fournier, Chi.     | 36 | Cravath, Phil. | 29 |
| Roth, Chi.         | 35 | Miller, St. L. | 29 |
| Crawford, Det.     | 32 | Dolan, St. L.  | 29 |
| Chapman, Cleve.    | 31 | Leach, Cin.    | 28 |
| Peckinpaugh, N. Y. | 31 | Carey, Pitts.  | 28 |
| Veatch, Det.       | 30 | Good, Chi.     | 27 |

TEN LEADING BASE RUNNERS

### TEN LEADING BASE RUNNERS

|                  |    |                  |    |
|------------------|----|------------------|----|
| Cobb, Det.       | 41 | Robertson, N. Y. | 14 |
| Maisel, N. Y.    | 26 | Carey, Pitts.    | 13 |
| Cooper, N. Y.    | 21 | Saier, Chi.      | 13 |
| Shotten, St. L.  | 21 | Johnston, Pitts. | 12 |
| E. Collins, Chi. | 16 | Dolan, St. L.    | 11 |
| Chapman, Cleve.  | 16 | Bresnahan, Chi.  | 11 |
| J. Collins, Chi. | 13 | Miller, St. L.   | 11 |
| High, N. Y.      | 12 | Herzog, Cin.     | 10 |
| Speaker, Bos.    | 11 | Baird, Pitts.    | 10 |
| Veatch, Det.     | 11 | Schulte, Cin.    | 10 |

### TEN LEADING PITCHERS

|                     | W  | L | P.C. |
|---------------------|----|---|------|
| Faber, Chicago      | 10 | 2 | .833 |
| Foster, Boston      | 8  | 2 | .800 |
| Scott, Chicago      | 8  | 3 | .727 |
| Fisher, New York    | 8  | 3 | .727 |
| Johnson, Washington | 10 | 5 | .667 |
| Vitt, Det.          | 10 | 5 | .667 |
| Caldwell, New York  | 8  | 4 | .667 |
| Morton, Cleveland   | 9  | 5 | .643 |
| Coveleskie, Detroit | 8  | 5 | .615 |
| Dubuc, Detroit      | 8  | 5 | .615 |

### NATIONAL

|                         | W  | L | P.C. |
|-------------------------|----|---|------|
| Mamaux, Pittsburgh      | 9  | 2 | .818 |
| Alexander, Philadelphia | 10 | 3 | .800 |
| Myer, Philadelphia      | 10 | 3 | .769 |
| Harmon, Philadelphia    | 7  | 4 | .636 |
| Laughlin, Chicago       | 10 | 6 | .625 |
| Dell, Brooklyn          | 7  | 6 | .538 |
| Doak, St. Louis         | 8  | 6 | .571 |
| Taffer, Brooklyn        | 5  | 5 | .500 |
| Saier, St. Louis        | 5  | 5 | .500 |
| Tesreau, New York       | 6  | 7 | .462 |

## ARCHERY NOTES

By EDWARD B. WESTON

The following high scores taken from the Archer's Register, London, for 1915, will be read with interest: Double national round scores made at the six great public meetings in England since 1863: Scores of over 700 have been made 171 times; of this number 24 were over 800, and made as follows: By Miss Leigh, 17; by Mrs. Bowley, 2; by Miss Newhall, 2; and one each by Mrs. Piers F. Legh, Miss B. M. Legh and Mrs. Wadsworth.

Miss Legh began to take part in the public meetings about 1880, and she is still shooting and ranking among the leaders. At the Leamington meeting in 1905 she made 143 hits, 881 score.

Women's scores at public meetings in 1914.

Grand National meeting, Mrs. Harold Armitage, 137-732.

Leamington meeting, Miss Legh, 137-683.

Grand Western meeting, Miss H. Williams, 132-640.

The American women's scores are still far below the English records. We do not think they will long continue so.

The following are our best: Double national rounds, 135 hits, 717 score, made by Mrs. A. M. Phillips, of Battle Creek, Mich., in 1889. In 1895 Mrs. M. C. Howell of Cincinnati made 132 hits, 756 score.

**NEW YORK GETS NEW CATCHER**  
NEW YORK—Joseph Kenney of Pittsfield, Mass., has joined the New York Nationals. Kenney has had experience in the Twin-State league, having caught for the Brattleboro club of Brattleboro, Vermont.

## NATIONAL RACE CONTINUES TO BE CLOSE ONE

No One Club Has as Yet Shown Much Superiority Over Any Other Team in the Older Major Baseball League

**SCHEDULE OF GAMES FOR THE WEEK**  
Monday—Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.  
Tuesday—Brooklyn at Boston, Philadelphia at New York, Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, St. Louis at Chicago.  
Wednesday—Brooklyn at Boston, Philadelphia at New York, Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, St. Louis at Chicago.  
Thursday—Brooklyn at Boston, Philadelphia at New York, Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, St. Louis at Chicago.  
Friday—Boston at New York, Brooklyn at Philadelphia, Cincinnati at Pittsburgh, St. Louis at Chicago.  
Saturday—Boston at New York, Brooklyn at Philadelphia, Cincinnati at Pittsburgh, St. Louis at Chicago.  
Sunday—Pittsburgh at St. Louis, Chicago at Cincinnati.

With 12 of the 30 weeks of the National league championship season of 1915 already over, the race for first place in that organization appears very uncertain with the margin between the first and last teams so small that it would not be a very difficult thing to imagine a complete change in the entire standing between now and the end of the year.

Not in years has a championship baseball season furnished such a close battle for the eight positions in the league as is the case this year, and what is still more interesting is the fact that it now looks as if the race would continue close until the final game is played.

The Boston champions have not yet come up to what was expected of them before the season started. That this is so does not cause any surprise to those who have followed the club during the past two or three months. Manager Stallings has done very well in keeping the team up where it is. As it will be about another month before Captain Evers gets back into the lineup, the team will not be expected to make any serious gain until that time.

Chicago and Philadelphia are certainly playing better ball this year than last, and while neither team appears as strong as Boston, the clubs have not been so badly handicapped as the champions, and this has given them a chance to gain a little during the past month. Philadelphia looks to be the stronger of these two teams.

Pittsburgh and St. Louis appear to be growing better as the season advances. The last named should make a strong showing from now on, as it has been characteristic of Manager Huggins' teams to finish strongly. Manager Clarke is developing a fairly strong team at Pittsburgh, and will make a good battle for a first-division place.

Brooklyn looks about the same as last year. It is not a very consistent winner, and while it has some fine batters, and at least two good pitchers, it does not win as consistently as it should in order to keep up around the top.

New York and Cincinnati have been the big disappointments of the league to date. The lack of form shown by Mathewson, Marquard and Tesreau has been a serious handicap to Manager McGraw as he does not appear to have any other pitchers of merit. As the weather grows more reasonable it is expected that the Giants' pitchers will get into championship form, and then the club will climb in the standing although it does not look like a coming champion. Manager Herzog's statement that Cincinnati is stronger than for a long time does not appear to bring results. There is only one way of admitting his contention and that is by saying that all the other teams are much stronger than ever before, and this does not appear entirely correct.

### NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

|              | W  | L  | P.C. |
|--------------|----|----|------|
| Chicago      | 30 | 21 | .588 |
| St. Louis    | 32 | 26 | .554 |
| Philadelphia | 28 | 23 | .549 |
| Pittsburgh   | 25 | 25 | .500 |
| Brooklyn     | 28 | 28 | .500 |
| Boston       | 24 | 29 | .455 |
| New York     | 21 | 26 | .442 |
| Cincinnati   | 21 | 27 | .438 |

### RESULTS SATURDAY

St. Louis 6, Boston 1.  
Chicago 5, Brooklyn 0.  
Philadelphia 4, Cincinnati 1.  
Pittsburgh 4, New York 0.

### RESULTS YESTERDAY

St. Louis 8, Boston 2.  
Chicago 6, Brooklyn 1.  
Cincinnati 2, Philadelphia 1.

### GAMES TODAY

Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

### CLUB TO GO TO TOLEDO

TOLEDO, O.—President B. B. Johnson of the American league and E. S. Bernard, secretary of the Cleveland American Association Baseball Club, will meet here this afternoon and complete arrangements for transferring the Cleveland American Association club back to Toledo, according to announcement made by local men who are backing the deal.

### PAPER JOBBERS MEET

KALAMAZOO, Mich.—Senator William Alden Smith and Congressman J. M. C. Smith spoke before paper jobbers of the United States who are guests of the paper manufacturers of the Kalamazoo valley. More than 400 of the leading paper jobbers from all over the United States were in Kalamazoo, attending an outing at Gull lake, says the Grand Rapids Press.

### PITCHER BROWN TO NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS—Elmer Brown, a Brooklyn National pitcher, has been purchased by the New Orleans Southern Association club.

## DARTMOUTH A. C. AWARDS LETTERS TO VARSITY NINE

Assistant Managers for Various Athletic Teams Are Also Selected for 1915-1916 Season

HANOVER, N. H.—The Dartmouth athletic council appointed assistant managers for next year, awarded baseball D's and made R. W. Redfield '15, of Evanston, Ill., on last year's football team, coach of the freshman eleven. Redfield's appointment was unexpected here. This spring he managed the baseball team.

The following assistant managers take office next fall:

Henry W. Walters of Omaha, Neb., football; Eugene R. Towler of Cranford, N. J., basketball; Vincent R. Smith of Cleveland, Ohio, track; Donald R. Litchard of Springfield, Mass., basketball; Parker H. Melvin of Bradford, Pa., hockey; Karl H. Stillman of Fairhaven, Mass., tennis; Edward Earle of Roxbury, Mass., freshman football; George H. Gregory of Lynn, Mass., freshman baseball; and Henry A. Sturges of Lowell, Mass., freshman track.

The baseball "D" was awarded to Capt. C. L. Wanamaker of Melrose, N. M. Parrott, S. Bull of Billerica, E. T. Doyle, R. G. Paine and K. L. Thielacher of Brookline, C. F. Murphy and B. O. Gerrish of Malden, L. G. Perkins of Andover, C. J. Eskeline, E. L. Williams and P. G. Osborne. An honorary "D" was granted F. S. Poor of Peabody.

### PICKUPS

Amherst College defeated Dartmouth Saturday 11 runs to 10.



## THE HOME FORUM

## "ACCORDING TO YOUR FAITH BE IT UNTO YOU"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE is, perhaps, no saying recorded in the Gospels more pregnant with meaning, or more profound than that one found in the ninth chapter of St. Matthew, when Jesus said to the blind men, "According to your faith be it unto you," but it is only as the study of Christian Science illuminates the Scriptures, and especially the words and works of Christ Jesus, that one realizes how very superficial must have been hitherto the grasp of his methods and meaning, that these wonderful statements of truth should have passed one by unheeded.

The generally accepted explanation of the healing work done by Jesus is that it was "miraculous," or in other words that it was the manifestation of a power specially given to him to abrogate law in favor of a few fortunate individuals, and the fact that he obviously, not only in the above mentioned case, but in others, connected the trouble with the patient's own mental state or character, seems, with a very few exceptions, to have been overlooked by commentators and critics.

In the account in Matthew, the two blind men followed Jesus begging him to have mercy on them. Jesus asked them if they believed that he was able to cure them, and when they said, Yes, he left them to prove their sincerity. It is as though he had said to them: You will receive just as much of the healing Christ, or Truth, as you are ready for. If your faith is still in evil, you will receive no healing, although my power to heal is from God; if your faith is in good and its omnipotence, you will receive good exactly in proportion to your mental and spiritual capacity to assimilate it.

Is not the world generally in very much the same case as the two blind men, and is not the word of God saying to it continually, "According to your faith be it unto you"? We cannot truly say that the world is reposing its faith in good, when we find it with wearisome reiteration, speaking evil, writing evil, anticipating evil, and the result of such a state of mind amply proves the truth

of Jesus' statement that according to our faith would it be done to us.

In Science and Health (p. 308) Mrs. Eddy writes: "When we come to have more faith in the truth of being than in matter, more faith in Spirit than in matter, more faith in living than in dying, more faith in God than in man, then no material suppositions can prevent us from healing the sick and destroying error." The great difficulty for the majority is, how to attain this faith, for much as they desire to love God, or even to believe in Him, human experience, and above all, the common teaching about God, has too often turned them away in anger or indifference.

The main fact about Christian Science is that it puts a reasonable idea of God before the world, one which satisfies the reason as well as the conscience. Through this teaching God is seen to be, not "a large and non-natural man," as Matthew Arnold aptly described the prevailing opinion of the Deity, but He is seen as Law, or Principle, always operating for good, because that is His nature, His essence, and therefore perfect action is seen to be inevitable, much as we all recognize that the multiplication table cannot help operating towards the correct solution of our sums, because that is its nature, its essence, so to speak. And just as in the solution of our mathematical work we have only to abide intelligently by the rule to get the correct answer, so in our life-work we have only to be intelligently in obedience to the rule, or Principle, which is God, to get orderly and healthful conditions in our lives.

If any honest inquirer will take the Bible and the text-book of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and study the statements about God which he finds there, and then try, however tentatively, to demonstrate their truth practically, in his health or his morals, he will discover that that little effort to have faith in good has opened a door through which good rushes into his whole sense of being, mental and physical, with an indescribable sense of completeness. From this position he gains courage to try the

same process in some more difficult problem, and so step by step he comes to the place where he finds that he is reposing his faith in God, good, for every detail of his daily life with the happy result—freedom.

Another fact which this process of reasoning and demonstration brings to light, is this, that when faith which has progressed into an understanding of good is active enough to enable thought to imbibe and assimilate the declarations of the truth about God and man, the sense of evil instantly lifts, and we find that good is already there, it has not to be fetched from round the corner, as it were, but it is already in operation. God or Truth, is, in fact, and always has been, the only power and presence. So the man in God's image is and always has been the only man there is, and in proportion as our understanding of good is active, the false concept of man is swept away, and the reality is beginning to be understood. In Science and Health (p. 442) Mrs. Eddy writes: "When Christ changes a belief of sin or of sickness into a better belief, then belief melts into spiritual understanding, and sin, disease, and death disappear."

This may, perhaps, explain, too, why some people seem to find the healing in Christian Science more quickly than others. With some, whose faith in good is ready to respond to the new idea of God, with its correlative statements as to the unreality of matter, the physical troubles yield very readily, while with others, whose faith may be, though unconsciously to themselves, much involved in material ways of thinking, the process must be slower, but all may prove today the truth of the apostle's words, that "in due season we shall reap, if we faint not."

There comes a time when experience in the availability of good changes the character of our faith. From being a somewhat tentative hope in unknown possibilities it develops into a trust born of understanding, and when this point is reached a remarkable impression of confidence and courage is realized which

inspires those who come within its influence with great peace and security. On page 298 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes of this state of mind as follows: "Spiritual sense, contradicting the material senses, involves intuition, hope, faith, understanding, fruition, reality." And later, in the same paragraph: "When the real is attained, which is announced by Science, joy is no longer a trembler, nor is hope a cheat. Spiritual ideas, like numbers and notes, start from Principle, and admit no materialistic beliefs. Spiritual ideas lead up to their divine origin, God, and to the spiritual sense of being."

## Emerson's Style

"Emerson's compositions affect us not as logic linked in syllogisms, but as volleys rather," wrote Bronson Alcott, "as preludes, in which one is not tied to any design of air, but may vary his key or not at pleasure, as if improvised without any particular scope of argument; each period, paragraph, being a perfect note in itself, however it may chance to chime with its accompaniment in the piece, as a waltz of wandering stars, a dance of Hesperus with Orion." His rhetoric dazzles by its circuits, contrasts, antitheses; imagination, as in all sprightly minds, being his wand of power. . . . So his books are best read as irregular writings, in which sentiment is, by his enthusiasm, transferred through the piece, telling on the mind in cadences of a current under-song, giving the impression of a connected whole, which it seldom is, such is the rhapsodist's cunning in its structure and delivery."

## The Flower "Everlasting"

Shy flower that aye delights to grace  
A desert place,  
And glorify the thankless stones  
With golden crowns and comes,  
While in the meads thy sisters fair  
The bounty share  
Of wind and dew and sun, content  
With water's good be sent,  
Some corner narrow and obscure  
Dost choose, secure  
From sudden grasp of hand unkind  
That oft thy sisters find;  
Wouldst rather safe be than admired  
And so retired,  
Those charms to lovers only show  
That rocks hide from a foe.  
Nature denies the haunting scent  
To others lent,  
Instead she gives thee longer stay  
Than beauties of a day.

—Thomas Heney.

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And

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With

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## Right Doing

What is rightly done stays with us, to support another right beyond, or higher up; whatever is wrongly done vanishes; and by the blank, betrays what we would have built above.—John Ruskin.

## "THE PHILOSOPHY OF FURNITURE"

In his amusing chapter on "The Philosophy of Furniture" Edgar Allan Poe wrote: "A judge at common law may be an ordinary man; a good judge of a carpet must be a genius. Yet we have heard discouragements of carpets, with the air 'd'un mouton qui rêve' fellows who should not and could not be entrusted with the management of their own mistakes. Every one knows that a large floor may have a covering of large figures, and that a small one must have a covering of small—yet this is not all the knowledge in the world. As regards texture, the Saxony alone is admissible. Brussels is the preterperfect form of fashion."

Touching pattern, a carpet should not be bedizened out like a Riccarton Indian—all red chalk, yellow ochre and cock's feathers. In brief, distinct grounds and vivid circular or cycloid figures, of no meaning, are here Median laws.

"The midsummer watch," he tells us, "was accustomed yearly, time out of mind, until the year 1530, the thirty-first of Henry VIII., in which year, on the eighth of May, a great muster was made by the citizens at the Mile-end, all in bright harness, with coats of white silk, or cloth and chains of gold, in three great battles, to the number of fifteen thousand, which passed through

## The Midsummer Watch of Medieval London

In his "Survey of London," that famous sixteenth century chronicler of the metropolis, John Stow, gives us an interesting account of the old customs celebrated on Midsummer night. William the Conqueror, he tells us, "commanded that in every town and village, a bell should be nightly rung at 8 o'clock, and that all people should then put out their fire and candle, and take their rest." But Henry I. restored to his subjects the use of fire and lights, and Henry III. seems to have found it necessary in order to insure quietness and peace amongst his people to institute watches to be kept in the cities and borough towns. These night watches seem to have given rise to the splendid pageant which took place on Midsummer night. On festival days after sunset, Stow tells us, "there were usually made bonfires in the streets, every man bestowing wood or labor towards them; the wealthier sort also, before their doors near the said bonfires,

would set out tables on the vigils, furnished with sweet bread," and "would invite their neighbors and passengers also to sit and be merry with them in great familiarity." "Some hung out branches of iron curiously wrought, containing hundreds of lamps alight at once, which made a goodly show." "Then had ye besides the standing watches all in bright harness, in every ward and street of this city and suburbs, a marching watch, that passed through the principal streets thereof." "The whole way of this marching watch extended, to three thousand two hundred tailor's yards of assize; for the furniture whereof of assize, there were appointed seven hundred cressets." "besides the which lights every constable in London, in number more than two hundred and forty, had his cresset; the charge of every cresset was in light two shillings and four pence, and every cresset had two men, one to bear or hold it, another to bear a bag with light, and to serve it." "The marching watch contained in number about two thousand men, part of them being old soldiers of skill, to be captains, lieutenants, sergeants, corporals, etc., wifery, drummers, and fifes, standard and ensign bearers, sword players, trumpeters on horseback, demances on great horses, gunners with hand guns, or half hakes, archers in coats of white fustian, signed on the breast and back with the arms of the city. There were also divers pageants, morris dancers, constables, . . . the mayor's officers for his guard before him, all in a liverly of worsted, or say jackets party-colored, the mayor himself well mounted on horseback, the sword-bearer before him in fair armor well mounted also,"—but Stow's details are too wonderful and copious to bear further quotation.

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## Palazzo della Ragione, Padua, Italy

"Padua the Learned," to give the city the title its countrymen long ago bestowed on it, possessed in medieval times one of the most famous universities of the world, and attracted to it students from all nations. Its nearness to Venice renders it a matter of course that Shakespeare should make Portia, when she assumed the disguise of a learned doctor, announce herself as coming from Padua, and Chaucer, two hundred years before the Elizabethan play was written, mentions, of some one in the "Canterbury Tales," as a special mark of distinction, that they had studied at "Padoue." But mere erudition is by no means Padua's only claim to greatness, the city has an ancient and honorable history from Roman

times, and in the way of art can claim a school of its own, and Mantegna as a citizen. Her greatest art treasure, however, she owes to a master from another province, to Giotto, whose frescoes cover the walls of the Arena chapel, and of which Ruskin wrote: "The Arena chapel is not only the most perfect expression of work, it is the prettiest piece of wall-decoration and fair color in North Italy."

One of the finest of Padua's public buildings is the Palazzo della Ragione, which forms one side of the market place, and which dates from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Down the sides run the graceful open arcades so characteristic of northern Italian architecture. The top of the building forms an immense hall, known as "Il Salone,"

or the great hall, about which an interesting little story is told. It is said that it was built in 1308 by a certain Fra Giovanni, a learned architect and engineer, who was, for those days, a very great traveler, for he had even been to India. From that far country he brought back plans and drawings to Padua of the wonderful buildings he had seen, and among them was one of the roof of an Indian palace. This particular drawing so pleased the Paduans, that they begged him to make a replica of it as a roof for their hall. The story goes that Fra Giovanni undertook to do this, and that he brought the then existing three rooms which occupied the space now filled by the "salone" under one vast roof, and that all the payment he asked was the material that had composed the former roof. Padua is to a great extent surrounded by very delightful gardens, and these are intersected by canals which give more than a hint of the nearness of Padua's great neighbor, Venice.

Some of the Wistaria Poems in  
Japanese Literature

O lovely wistaria, now in bloom,  
Twine thy twigs, even though broken,  
To those people who pass by thee,  
Without stopping to admire thy beauty.

Men dare not pass away without looking,  
At the wistaria, in a wave of beauty,  
Though my small garden be humble,  
With nothing attractive for the eye.

In blossom the wistaria trees today  
Break forth that sweep the wavelets of  
my lake:  
When will the mountain cuckoo come  
and make  
The garden vocal with his first sweet  
lay? —Japan Magazine.

## The Midsummer Watch of Medieval London

In his "Survey of London," that famous sixteenth century chronicler of the metropolis, John Stow, gives us an interesting account of the old customs celebrated on Midsummer night. William the Conqueror, he tells us, "commanded that in every town and village, a bell should be nightly rung at 8 o'clock, and that all people should then put out their fire and candle, and take their rest." But Henry I. restored to his subjects the use of fire and lights, and Henry III. seems to have found it necessary in order to insure quietness and peace amongst his people to institute watches to be kept in the cities and borough towns. These night watches seem to have given rise to the splendid pageant which took place on Midsummer night. On festival days after sunset, Stow tells us, "there were usually made bonfires in the streets, every man bestowing wood or labor towards them; the wealthier sort also, before their doors near the said bonfires,

## CHALFORD IN THE COTSWOLDS

The village of Chalford, at the head of the beautiful Stroud valley, in the district of England known as the Cotswolds, climbs up as steep a hillside as any little Italian or southern French hill town, and partakes of several of their characteristic features. "How continental-looking" is often the first comment of the visitor to Chalford, and indeed, the gardens, rising in tier upon tier of terraces, each with its retaining stone wall, and the narrow stone paved ways which lead up the hillside between the gardens, in places more the width and steepness of staircases than of roads, bring back very vivid recollections of similar hillside in the south of Europe to those who know them. Another characteristic in common between this Cotswold village and the far-away south is the use of donkeys with panniers to carry goods from door to door. Instead of the baker's cart, the baker's donkey goes his round to supply the inhabitants of Chalford with their daily bread. The donkeys and their loads are a very pic-

turesque feature at Chalford, they have a most prosperous, well cared for appearance, and they and their guardians seem on terms of real friendship as a rule. They were in the past more extensively used than at present, but one is glad to think that while Chalford hill retains its present features as to roads and steepness it seems certain it must also retain some of its donkeys. Chalford has all the distinctive charm of the Cotswold villages, the old gabled houses built of the warm grey stone of the district, in the characteristic Cotswold style, which has itself a slightly continental air, for it has borrowed features from Flemish and Huguenot settlers in the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries, the first of whom, indeed, settled just above Chalford and gave their village its name, France Lynch. Chalford shares with its sister villages the lovely setting of the Cotswold hills, but it alone can show its donkeys, carrying their laden panniers up and down its steep streets today.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1915

## EDITORIALS

### The Latest Revolution in Portugal

THE latest attempt to upset the republic in Portugal has failed, and it is becoming manifest that the stability of the new regime is being steadily assured. What is going on in the country is very similar to that which went on in France some years after the establishment of the republic in 1870. Effort has succeeded effort in the vain endeavor to revive the monarchy and the influence of the church. The only result is that as one after another of these efforts fails the fact emerges that the republic has come to stop. Those who know anything about the methods which have been employed by the royalists to recover their lost ground, know how very flimsy has been the material with which they have attempted to work. It is quite true that the press of Europe, to a very large extent, lent itself to assist these efforts, but though the readers of the papers so concerned may have been deceived, the deception never extended to the people of Portugal itself. As, however, every new attempt ends in a rather ludicrous fiasco it becomes increasingly difficult to assure the sympathizers with the monarchy in other countries that the people are being held down by a brigand government which allows them liberty neither of thought nor of action.

Again and again in these columns we have exposed the fables by which the various counter revolutions have been accompanied. The last effort which matured about the middle of May was no exception to the rule. Any person who accepted literally the telegrams which were coming, or supposed to be coming from Lisbon, might have imagined that all Portugal was aflame. As a mere matter of fact all that was happening was that a president, who had passed into being a dictator, and who had gone to the length of locking the door of Parliament and closing the municipal councils, was being quietly removed by a revolution which found the army, the navy, and the people at one. The removal of the president was followed by a general election, which resulted in the return of the Democratic party. All, consequently, that the recent revolution has shown is that the people of Portugal, whether military or civil, are zealously determined to preserve the fruits of the great revolution which substituted a republic for a monarchy, and destroyed the power of the Roman Catholic church.

Looking back over the past troubled year or two, in the history of the republic, one cannot, as has been said above, avoid the recognition of the strong general resemblance of events to those of the early years of the present French republic. President De Castro, for instance, reminds one not a little of Marshal MacMahon. We do not suppose that the deposed king would have been so particular about the color of a flag as the French Legitimist. We have, indeed, a suspicion that if the French marshal had had the determination of the Portuguese president, and if the Comte de Chambord had been as complacent as King Manoel, France today might have been a monarchy instead of a republic, and the whole course of European politics might have been altered. As it is, it is tolerably clear that the republican sentiment in Portugal has hardened even more rapidly than it did in France. That is one of the facts which is causing dismay in certain select circles in Europe today, and which is having a greater bearing on the present war in Europe than very many people have any idea. The regime of King Carlos was not one which was calculated to enhance the prestige of monarchy in Portugal, or anywhere else, and Manoel II. succeeded to an inheritance which would have tried an experienced statesman, and with which an immature boy was absolutely unable to cope. The efforts of the Portuguese royalists with their stage revolutions, boomed in the monarchical press of the world, have not appealed to the people who rose up in arms against a system which did not pass away with King Carlos. Had King Manoel known how to take advantage of the political situation when he was crowned, he would have found that situation one which taken at the flood might have swept him on to victory. As it was, he allowed the monarchical ship to float out on the slack, and today he has added his name to a long list of kings in exile. The message which MacMahon himself sent, from the Malakoff, to Marshal Canrobert, seems to describe equally well the position of the Portuguese republic today:—"J'y suis, j'y reste," I am here, and I remain.

### Supremacy of the Rule of Right

THE prior silence of Elihu Root on issues of diplomacy and of war faced by the nations since last August makes more significant his allusions in his address at the Magna Charta anniversary celebration under the auspices of the constitutional convention of New York. As a former secretary of state he has been most scrupulous in abstaining from public comment on the conduct of the department of state, lest he seem to be intruding; and his attitude, it may be said in passing, has commended itself to thoughtful patriots, even though for satisfaction of their own personal curiosity they would have liked to have his opinion. To Mr. Root's credit be it said that, while declining to obtrude with public counsel, he has freely given his expert counsel when desired by officials of state.

Mr. Root, in dealing with the great charter, sided with the jurists, practical statesmen and old-fashioned historians who rate the document as organically related to and potentially responsible for the habeas corpus act, the statute of treasons, the petition of rights, the bill of rights, the Massachusetts body of liberties and the Declaration of Independence. The modern "historical higher criticism" which discounts much of this traditional claim, affects not the Empire state jurist. He is too highly trained in detecting precedents, sequences, relations of

cause and effect in statecraft and in lawmaking to be fooled by the claim that the charter was "a reactionary document and a great nuisance and a stumbling block to the generation that came after it."

The chief merit of Mr. Root's discourse was, it seems to us, in his apt use of the hour and the occasion to take his stand and to align his fellow countrymen on the side of a theory of government, adumbrated in the great charter, as he reads it, which makes the state exist for the individual and not the individual for the state, and which affirms that "the individual has inalienable rights of which no government may deprive him, but to secure which all government exists." Admirable also was his firm reiteration that collective humanity is bound by the same code of morality that binds the individual man, and the repudiation of the code of conduct for nations that is opportunist and has probable apparent success as its criterion of choice as between courses of action.

Taking the long look ahead, and having as his ideal "the freedom of the world," this most experienced and longest tested of those jurists in the United States that have specialized in international affairs, finds the clew to peace and to liberty as between the nations, in a code of relations that is based on assertion of common rights and not on conferred privileges. It has been Mr. Root's felicity, when in high office, to promote a national foreign policy adjusted to this ideal. He did it in his instructions to the delegates from the United States to the second Hague conference, and in his conduct of Pan-American relations. His record as thinker and doer in the field of statecraft has been such that if at any time he should be the official representative of his country at an international council he may be counted on to conserve national rights, the liberties of small states, and the application of the higher law of righteousness to all state policies, military or economic.

### South America and Spain

THAT Spain is making extraordinary efforts to benefit commercially from its neutral attitude is conclusively proved by various agencies now at work. It is true that for some years past the Spanish people have realized that they could not expect to hold a share of overseas trade unless new and more modern methods were adopted. The once proud Castilian seaman saw itself superseded by that of other nations, no more populous, as witness Holland and the Scandinavian countries. The Spanish government has been anxious to steer the country toward a greater participation in world commerce, and the European war, with its constantly increasing circle of conflict, furnished the opportunity for action.

The fact that most of the republics in South America look to Spain as the mother country, and that struggles for independence severed the ties that bound them to the old world, no longer are reasons for inharmoonious relations. Quite to the contrary; the best of feelings exist between the one-time colonies in America and the Spanish crown and people of today. Argentina, for one, continues to be sought by emigrants from Spain. In most of the other republics along the Atlantic coast where Spanish is spoken the predominating immigration comes from Italy.

There are those who see in recent negotiations for the return of the Jews to Spain an effort not only to reconcile the race which at one time held so prominent a position in the Spanish realm, but a shrewd move toward raising Spain to a higher plane of commercial importance. It cannot be gainsaid that in years gone by Spanish merchants could count on the South American colonies as being among the richest fields for trade and among the most bountiful sources of supply. The whole Spanish nation now seems intent on recovering its prestige in international commerce.

### Canadian Election Talk Resumed

IT WOULD seem that, below the surface, the government and opposition leaders and active followers in Canada are preparing for a possible, or, to be more exact, a probable, general election this year. The political truce is a theory rather than a condition, a pretense rather than a reality. On the one hand, the Conservative associations all over the Dominion, it is alleged, are nominating candidates, perfecting local organizations, raising funds and circulating literature; on the other, it is admitted by their chief newspaper representative, the Liberals are "meeting preparation with preparation and nomination with nomination, for the best way now to prevent an election from being held prematurely is to convince the Conservatives that they stand to lose more than they gain by trying to catch Liberals off their guard."

Good faith in the truce agreement, however, calls for a cessation of all preparations. Fidelity to the welfare of Canada and of the empire, it must seem to many thousands among the thinkers of the Dominion, calls for the abandonment of all partisan feeling, contention and competition and the complete unification of the thought and energy of the nation on the common ground of patriotism. In view of the demands now being made upon Canada, and in view of the greater demands likely to be made from across the sea, coalition of the parties, rather than a contest for mastery between them, would appear to the impartial observer to be the thing most needful.

Regarded from the standpoint of practical politics, it seems to be clear that in the long run the party in Canada which may justly be charged with forcing upon the people at this time a general election will gain little from its results, if successful, while recovery from the effects of defeat in all the circumstances would be very slow.

Canada has things far more important than partisan politics to think of now, and to these she ought to be able to give her undivided attention. Whether the government at Ottawa is Conservative or Liberal is of far less moment than that it shall be national and efficient, and those in the leadership of Conservative and Liberal politics in the Dominion might well at this moment take a hint from the very recent action of the Liberal and Conservative leaders of the mother country. We believe that

every intelligent and conscientious friend of Canada, untouched and unmoved by native sentiment or prejudice, will unhesitatingly advise her to turn her back to division and her face toward unity in this crucial period of her history.

### Advertising Promoters Confer

CHICAGO is now the host of the annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. As one of the large publishing centers and business crossroads of the United States the city naturally is showing to its guests unusual hospitality. Good will dictates such a course and policy says ditto. Chicago owes much to world-wide advertising of its products and of its best civic attributes; and in turn professional placers of advertising are under much obligation to the generous appropriations and enduring faith in publicity of the Chicago advertisers.

The conference this year can hardly be so memorable as that of last year at Toronto, since much of the discussion this time will center about the application of fundamental standards of advertising ethics then defined in a masterly way. To give full, practical effect to the ideals defined at Toronto will take time; but that they are workable ideals when sincerely tested the experience of the last twelve months has shown.

Study of the program for this convention indicates that with the process of enforcement of stricter standards of sale of publicity, in whatever form, there also is going on a much extended campaign in behalf of advertising as something more than a medium of communication between persons who wish to sell and to buy mere things. Utilities of advertising to promote school, community and party causes loom larger than formerly.

With the coming of schools of journalism in the universities are arriving also men part of whose equipment as teachers is ability to see and to explain the rationale of publicity as it has to do with business, and to teach youth how to prepare themselves for the publishing as well as for the editorial and reportorial departments of journalism. These men are multiplying in number. They are creating a specially prepared, technical literature dealing with advertising on its theoretical and on its practical sides, and they are proving most useful advisers to publishers of periodicals in states where such schools of journalism flourish. Naturally they are beginning to figure in the national conferences of the advertising agents, whose legitimate business it is their pleasure both to understand and to promote. One of the most significant of the events of this Chicago conference will be the formal gathering of men from the universities and the colleges for whom advertising has come to be a matter of study, exposition of right method and combat for a right ideal. When the century dawned there was no such alliance between the advertising agent and academic institutions.

The conference will convene at a time when no pecuniary record of the year can show general advance beyond ante-bellum revenue. Nevertheless no decline in moral tone will be reported, but instead sure gains registered in prohibitory state laws, in refusals of periodicals to be party to fraud and in unwillingness of advertisers to use mediums with lax or vulgar modes of display.

### Queensland as an Illustration

AMID the political confusion of today a feeling is variously expressed that the chief political problem of the future relates less to the discovery of new Utopias than to the construction of broad-gauge lines along which the races and nations of the world may travel to a point of contact, where, despite all inequalities, they shall meet under the aegis of law, of liberty, and of justice. Statesmanship undoubtedly must first survey the route, but democracy as certainly must build the road, and to succeed, must understand the qualities and use of all materials at its disposal.

Perhaps more theory than fact has permeated opinion regarding the meaning and use of the British empire, within and without, and its extent is often criticized as antagonistic to a democratic sense of world progress; but quite apart from the merits or demerits of a far-flung sovereignty, square mileage need not hinder the cause of democracy, even in the antipodes. Queensland, for instance, the great northeastern state of the Australian Commonwealth, is a vast territory larger than any European country except Russia, and could contain the combined German and Austro-Hungarian empires within its 670,500 square miles and still have a margin. It is officially stated that there is room and opportunity for 50,000,000 white inhabitants, and its present population only slightly exceeds half a million. The Australian federal government is even more democratically constituted than the Canadian, and the six state governments have jealously retained "all powers not specifically handed over to the central government." Much of Queensland's agricultural wealth is untouched, and her industrial potentialities, although well sounded, await development. As for labor conditions, T. E. Sedgwick, one of the English pioneers in the work of transferring town lads on to imperial farms, has written (of all the self-governing dominions): "The rights of all to competence and fair conditions and wages are today not only practised and preached, but their continuance in the future has been assured by legislation." As witnessed to by the evidence before the dominion's royal commission in 1912, Queensland—as one of many great districts—is open to white settlers of all nationalities under very generous immigration laws, and the statistics given at the same time show that the savings banks deposits of Queensland immigrants had risen from £2421 in 1902, to £71,681 in 1911.

Such facts are typical of conditions, varying only in degree, throughout the self-governing dominions; and in view of the immense task inevitably before democracy, and that, whenever possible, reconstruction, rather than destruction, is political wisdom's standing order, a consensus of opinion is likely to indorse a warning recently uttered to the British people, that "The wise course for

democratic public opinion, instead of railing at 'imperialism,' would seem to be to familiarize itself with its problems and control its injurious tendencies."

### Notes and Comments

ONE of the curious by-products of the war has been the summary disappearance of His Majesty's Opposition at Westminster. This has been caused by the coalition government, which has included the Ministerialists, the Opposition, and the Labor men, in one party, and left the Nationalists a friendly ally of the Ministerialists, as before. The term "His Majesty's Opposition" by which the party out of office at Westminster is commonly known, was coined in its actual form by Cam Hobhouse in a debate on the 10th of April, 1826, when he spoke for the first time of His Majesty's ministry and His Majesty's opposition. The phrase raised a laugh at once, and was installed immediately in the vocabulary, being used in the same debate, both by Canning and Tierney. The idea, however, from which the phrase was borrowed, is of much earlier origin, having been used in 1793 by Burke, in the sentence, "The authors of the American war, with whom I have acted, both in office and in opposition," and as early as 1704, when Queen Anne was reigning, by Davenant, in the words, "They who shall form oppositions hereafter will be thought to be bribed by France."

ANOTHER interesting literary discussion has arisen with regard to the authorship of "The Lone Fishball." The verses are now familiar to college men in practically all languages, and by some students, even at this late day, the lines are sung as heartily as in the fifties. The claim of their American origin is not affected by the circumstance that in Germany they have long been known as "Der Einsame Fischball," and in France as "La Balle de Poisson," and in Italy as "Il Pesceballo." Whoever wrote the words—and they have been attributed to many eminent in letters—ages are likely to pass before the lines

The waiter to him he doth call  
And gently whispers, "One fishball."  
The waiter roars it through the hall,  
The guests all start at "one fishball."  
He says again, quite ill at ease,  
"A piece of bread, too, if you please."  
The waiter roars it through the hall,  
"We don't give bread with one fishball!"

shall have vanished from college student tradition.

AMID all the heart-warmings and hand-shakings of the college commencement reunions it will hardly do for the non-college man to repine over his inability to claim an alma mater. The chances are that he is more acutely conscious of his lack of academic experience than anybody else. If, moreover, he were able to see into the thoughts of his college acquaintances, he might find more than one of them admiring him for his ready ability to deal with men and affairs gained through early contact with the great outside world, just as he, on his part, is ascribing to the mere holder of a college degree all the knowledge of the ages. Each man's peculiar range of experience gives him a glamour in the eyes of the other; yet what is this glamour, in most instances, but the fascination of mystery? It reminds us of a much-traveled friend who is fond of asserting that the only way in which he is able to cut a figure in conversation with another tourist is through being adroit enough to find out which places the other has never visited, and then to dilate on the sights that are to his hearer unknown.

THERE is a railway system in the United States that traverses thirteen of the states, and that employs 250,000 persons, who, in turn, contribute to the support of 1,000,000 kinsfolk. The daily wage and salary bill is \$500,000, and the daily revenue from passenger and freight traffic is twice that sum. In terms of tonnage and mileage the record for freight carried in one year is as if one ton were shifted 36,000,000,000 miles from the point of departure; in terms of passenger service it is as if John Doe of New York were carried 4,500,000,000 miles. It is with administrative units of similar size that much of the transportation business of the nation is conducted, and to find men equal to the tasks that result even now is no sinecure. A combination of these vast units under national control would, of course, involve discovery of men able to swing the merger as an administrative proposition, and also willing to do it for pay not proportioned to the work. Facing the results of some mergers of recent history, people are not talking state control so much as formerly.

ANDREW D. WHITE has just had the somewhat unusual experience of being present at the unveiling of a statue of himself and placed on the campus of Cornell University, of which he was the first president. None of his contemporary countrymen have had quite the same sort of experience in diplomacy that he has had, or have recorded for coming generations so fully and authoritatively, in a form of literature in which the British and French excel, the words, acts and motives of a long career. Prominent as he has been in promotion of arbitration as a mode of settling international disputes, and loyal as he still is to the ideals for which he wrought at the Hague conference of 1899, Dr. White is now championing such naval and military preparedness of the United States as he thinks common sense dictates. His autobiography is the authority for the statement that were he to begin civic activities anew it would be as a journalist.

POSSIBILITIES of very wide range have been opened up by recent action of the city commissioners of Dallas, Tex. That body has adopted a resolution which stipulates that no person, firm or corporation delinquent in municipal tax payments shall be permitted to bid on contracts for furnishing supplies to the city, or to do any work whatsoever for the municipality. The full meaning of the order is that persons, firms or corporations wanting in civic allegiance shall be excluded from civic privilege. There is an idea here that might be extended to the state and to the nation with excellent results. Public favor should be the reward only of good citizenship.